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Established 1887

Astronauts Go Outside To Do Jobs On Skylab

BOSTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Two Skylab astronauts stepped into space today to load camera-telescope film, unfurl a new awning-like sunshade and inspect trouble areas on their orbiting laboratory.

Bundled in bulky white space suits attached to 80-foot lifelines, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma left through an airlock hatch at 17:35 hours GMT to start a planned 3 1/2-hour excursion. Skylab-2 was traveling more than 17,000 miles an hour, 171 miles above the Gulf of Mexico.

Once outside, the two space workers fell behind schedule in their tasks.

Six-and-a-half hours after leaving the Skylab, the two astronauts were still working outside the space laboratory.

The space walk originally was scheduled last Tuesday but was postponed four times while the astronauts recovered from space sickness.

Dr. Garriott, the first to step outside, commented, "What a view" as he gazed on the panorama of earth, sun and stars.

90-Minute Delay

Minor problems in checking out the suits and the airlock de-pressurization system delayed the astronauts' departure from the station for about 90 minutes.

SkyLab-2's commander, Capt. Alan L. Bean, monitored the walk from inside the station, relaying mission control's instructions. He also wore a space suit, ready to assist in case of trouble.

Capt. Bean remained relatively quiet during the early part of the walk, prompting Dr. Garriott to say, "I believe that guy's in there eating lunch while we're out here working."

The astronauts' first chore was to raise the silver and white awning, a nylon sheet big enough to cover a two-car garage. Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma worked smoothly assembling the two 5-foot poles designed to hold the shade over the station.

When the spacewalk began, Skylab was in sunlight. But darkness was approaching quickly and the spacewalkers asked mission control to make sure the station's outside lights were on.

All the equipment the two astronauts took outside was connected to lines so it wouldn't float away. Each astronaut also was hooked to Skylab by a thick umbilical cord carrying oxygen and communications lines.

Can't Get Away

"I got tethers all over," Maj. Lousma said. "No way can I get away."

While outside, Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma also were to examine three areas for possible leaks to problems: two jet engines that have failed on the shuttle ferry ship, a bundle of wires where a short circuit may be occurring, and a radiator that may be the source of a new discovered leak in Skylab's air conditioning system.

The air conditioning leak came to light last night. None of the problems pose a threat to the astronauts.

Last night, mission control told the astronauts that analysis disclosed leaks in two systems that could cause electronic systems. The control center said experts had been studying the leaks and determined that the primary system still had about 16 days' supply of coolant. A backup system could last for 30 days. That is enough to complete the mission.

Officials said the Skylab-3 astronauts, scheduled to rocket to the station in November, probably

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PREPARING THE BOMBS—American crewmen fusing a truckload of 500 and 700-pound bombs before they were put onto B-52 bombers for weekend missions over Cambodia. The U.S. raids in Indochina will be halted on August 15.

To Illegal Activity at White House

Gray Says Call Should Have Alerted Nixon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—L. Patrick Gray 3d, the former acting FBI director, testified today that a warning he gave President Nixon last year should have alerted the President to believe that something improper and illegal was going on at the White House.

Mr. Gray, continuing his testimony to the Senate Watergate committee, said he believed his telephone call on July 6, 1972, to Mr. Nixon—to tell him that members of his staff were trying to "mortally wound" him by "using" the FBI and CIA—was enough to tell him that something illegal was going on.

He said that when Mr. Nixon asked no questions, he assumed that he had been unduly alarmed in reporting his suspicions to the President. Mr. Gray said he did not suspect the full truth about the Watergate cover-up at the time.

"Didn't this indicate to you that there was an attempted cover-up emanating from the White House?" Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D. N.M., asked.

"No sir," Mr. Gray said. "I really didn't have any suspicions along those lines." He said that, if he had any thoughts at all on the subject, it was that the then White House counsel, John W. Dean 3d, was zealously trying to protect Mr. Nixon from embarrassment.

'Package' Reply by Nixon Indicated After Current Watergate Hearings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—President Nixon's long-awaited response to the Watergate affair probably will be made in package form, including a public statement, a white paper and press conferences, presidential assistant Patrick J. Buchanan said today.

"I would think that the response will be made in a week to 10 days after the conclusion of phase 1 of the (Senate Watergate committee) hearings," Mr. Buchanan said in a television interview. The committee may wrap up the first phase by midweek.

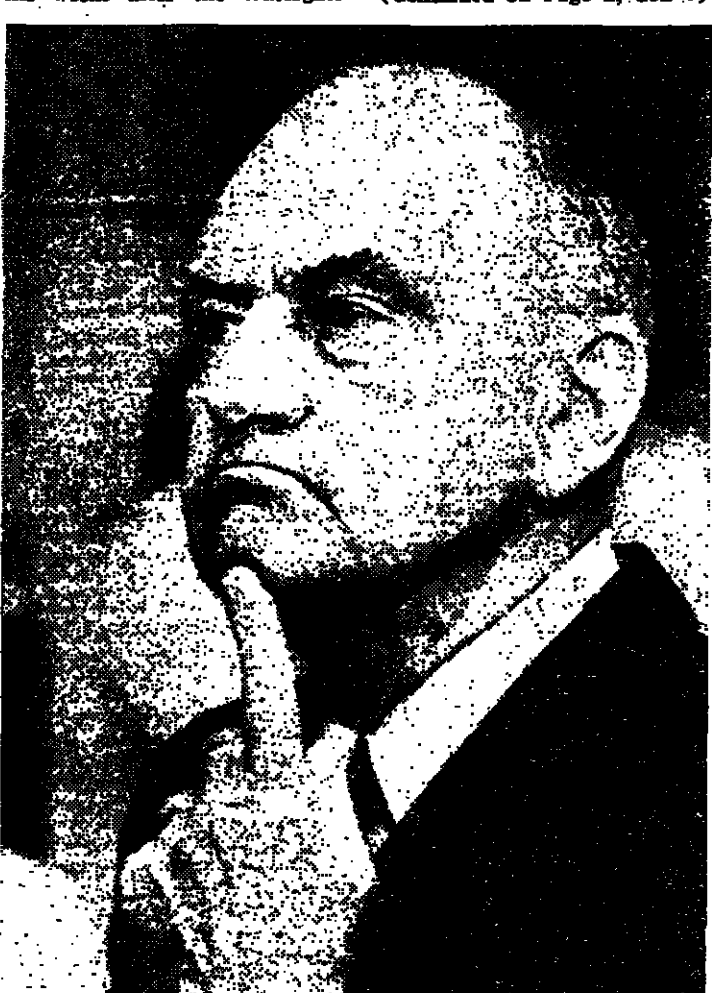
Mr. Buchanan, a presidential speech-writer, said, "I would think the response would come in a public statement by the President himself, perhaps accompanied by something of a white paper which touched on early allegations made against him personally and followed by one or two press conferences which discuss the issue in some depth."

He said no decision had been made on the exact forum.

U.S. Spent Nearly \$10 Million On Nixon's Auxiliary Homes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuters)—The U.S. government disclosed today it has spent almost \$10 million in providing security and other facilities for President Nixon at his homes in San Clemente, Calif., and Key Biscayne, Fla.

The disclosure, ordered by Mr. Nixon, was made amid controversy over government funds being spent in the name of security which could conceivably add to the value of the President's private property holdings.



WATERGATE WITNESS—L. Patrick Gray 3d, former acting director of the FBI, testifying yesterday at hearing.

But the General Services Administration, which spent much of the money, said in a statement that Mr. Nixon's homes had not been improved at the taxpayers' expense.

"Detriment Seen to Property"

Of the work at San Clemente, GSA administrator Arthur Sampson said, "Very little was done that can be labeled an improvement to the property and a lot was done that may be a detriment in the future."

Most of the money spent is not recoverable. It includes nearly \$6 million for military support and communications, \$3.7 million for protection and administrative support and \$900,000 in installations put in by the Secret Service, which is charged with protecting the President and his family.

Presidential spokesman Gerald L. Warren told a press conference he did not have figures available for what was spent by the government on the homes outside Washington of previous presidents, but he noted that a law passed in 1968 called for stronger security protection for the chief executive.

Mr. Warren also said this was the first time details had ever been released on the cost of protecting a President's life while he was staying at his homes outside the capital.

Mr. Sampson, at a separate press conference disclosing total GSA expenditures at the two Nixon homes, said: "A number of press stories have suggested that President Nixon bought an aging, rundown home in San Clemente and then proceeded to improve it at taxpayer's expense. This is not true. The work done by GSA did not enhance the attractiveness of the estate, nor did it increase the comfort of the occupants."

Worst Bombing Mistake

U.S. Raid Error Kills 50 to 100 in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 6.—U.S. aircraft accidentally attacked the Mekong River town of Neak Luong today in the worst bombing mistake of the Indochina war, Cambodian Air Force sources said.

Casualties in the refugee-swollen town, site of a Cambodian naval and army base, numbered more than 300, including at least 50 dead, the sources said. Other sources reported a toll of 100 dead and 300 wounded. Those killed included women and children.

The base and the town's market area were hit by about 20 bombs, reports indicated.

There were conflicting stories on the source of the bombs. Some said they fell as high-flying B-52 heavy bombers flew overhead while others said the planes were F-111 fighter-bombers. A B-52 can carry 30 tons of bombs, an F-111 18 tons.

In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said that part of a bomb load from one B-52 fell short of its target into an area where there were many Cambodian military and dependents.

He said that Defense Department officials were still gathering reports on the incident.

No Report on Cause

He declined to speculate on the cause of the incident, but said it probably involved an error other than a misjudgment caused by the proximity of rival ground forces.

Seasoned observers in Indochina could not recall any previous bombing accident in which so many persons were killed and wounded.

A dozen civilians were killed yesterday in another misdirected U.S. bombing attack, at a village along Highway 1 south of Phnom Penh, according to field reports. There was no official confirmation of this accident.

U.S. military advisers, faced with the Aug. 15 deadline set by Congress for ending the bombing in Cambodia, have been directing Cambodian-requested air strikes daily against insurgent forces in an effort to help the struggling army of President Lon Nol and his American-backed government.

Neak Luong, with a garrison of about 3,000 soldiers and marines who live there with their families, is 32 miles southeast of Phnom Penh. It has been surrounded by Communist-led forces since February, and U.S. warplanes have bombed the surrounding countryside since then. It had a population of about 10,000 before the war began three years ago, but is thought to have 40,000 inhabitants now.

"The damage was terrible," said one of the bombing survivors today. "Dozens of bodies are still lying under the debris. My ears were filled with screams."

Many of the wounded were taken to Phnom Penh by helicopter and river boats. Hours after reaching the capital, dozens of soldiers and civilians lay on the concrete driveway outside one hospital as they awaited treatment.

A 7-Year-Old Girl

A 7-year-old girl with head, chest and leg wounds had been waiting four hours.

"We are handling them as fast as we can," one doctor said. "But there are so many of them. We don't have the facilities to deal with them all at once."

"There is no warning," a Cambodian Army soldier said of the 4 a.m. raid. "We were all sleeping." He said his wife and three children were killed. His left leg was mangled.

"There was an enormous blast and my house fell apart," said another soldier. Both his legs were broken.

"I have no idea why Neak Luong was bombed," he said. "There has been no fighting there for some time."

The attack overshadowed optimistic battlefield reports from the area southeast of Phnom Penh, where Cambodian troops under cover of American aircraft cut a bloody swath down Highway 1, routing insurgents from a 13-mile stretch and recapturing several villages.

Col. Am Rong, chief spokesman for the Cambodian command, said that the operation was a "brilliant victory." He called for several thousand refugees who had fled the area to return home.

He said that 24 insurgents were killed in the fighting and 200 were wounded while government forces reported losing only one killed and several wounded. Two machine guns, ammunition and small arms were captured from the insurgents, the colonel added.

Sees Few Weakened

He said the fighting along Highway 1 has weakened considerably the insurgent forces northwest and southwest of Phnom Penh.

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Giving Up Exposed Areas

Rogers Says Cambodia Plans Retreat When Bombing Halts

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers has revealed that Cambodian troops plan to give up exposed positions and retreat to more secure areas where they can better defend themselves against insurgent pressure when American bombing support halts on Aug. 15. In an affidavit filed with the Supreme Court Saturday, Mr. Rogers disclosed that, in advance of the bombing halt, "intensive planning" has taken place within the Nixon administration and with the Cambodian government on how to make the best of the situation which will develop when the American combat effort stops as the result of congressional action.

Mr. Rogers' affidavit was filed as part of the government's successful effort to overturn a ruling earlier Saturday by Associate Justice William O. Douglas, calling for an immediate halt to all bombing in Cambodia.

By an 8-to-1 decision, the court left further legal action up to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which will decide on the merits of the bombing issue after taking arguments Wednesday.

The thrust of Mr. Rogers' affidavit was that, if the bombing were not allowed to continue until the agreed cutoff date of Aug. 15, this "would cause irreparable harm to the United States, to the conduct of our foreign relations and to the protection of United States nationals in Cambodia."

Mr. Rogers said that because of the decision by Congress on June 30, 1973, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Marshall's Decision Challenged

Full Supreme Court Is Asked To Review Issue of Bombing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Lawyers for a congressman and four Air Force officers asked the full nine-member Supreme Court today to review Saturday's ruling allowing the Cambodia bombing to continue.

The Justice Department said the American bombing campaign would continue at least until Wednesday, when the next court test is scheduled.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D. N.Y., who helped bring the original suit which won a District Court injunction against the bombing, said the Saturday decision by Justice Thurgood Marshall violated the Supreme Court's own rules.

Court's Rules Cited

Justice Marshall overruled an order issued by Justice William O. Douglas a few hours earlier ordering the bombing halted.

Rep. Holtzman said: "After careful review, my attorneys and I believe that Mr. Justice Marshall's Aug. 4 decision—which in effect overruled Justice Douglas's decision—is completely unprecedented and violates the Supreme Court's own rules."

"Under these rules, only a quorum of the Supreme Court, and not a single justice, can overturn another justice's ruling which grants to an applicant the relief requested."

The court is in the middle of its summer recess. But Justice Marshall said, when he issued his decision, that he consulted the court's seven other members.

Rep. Holtzman and the Air Force officers also asked that all eight judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals participate in the hearing. Chief Judge William H. Mulligan rejected that request today.

one-paragraph order by Judge Mulligan said the petition had been unanimously denied by the five judges contacted. Three others could not be reached. Therefore, a three-judge court with Judge Mulligan presiding will hear the case, scheduled for Wednesday.

Senator Attacks Nixon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—A member of the Senate Armed Services Committee said Saturday that President Nixon told an "outright lie" to the American people about observing Cambodian neutrality.

Sen. Harold E. Hughes, a Democrat from Iowa, referred to the President's April 30, 1970, televised speech, announcing an incursion of American and South Vietnamese ground forces into Cambodia to attack North Vietnamese sanctuaries.

In that speech, the President said: "For five years, neither the United States nor South Vietnam has moved against those enemy sanctuaries because we did not wish to violate the territory of a neutral nation."

"To me, that was an outright lie," Sen. Hughes said, "because for 14 months prior to that he had ordered and directed the bombing of that country incessantly."

Henry Kissinger or other emissaries of Nixon."

[Mr. Kissinger is expected to visit Peking after Aug. 15.]

Prime Minister Sihanouk said today that his supporters will refuse to negotiate with the United States while it continues aid to Phnom Penh or sends planes over Cambodia.

The prince issued his press statement from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, which he is now visiting.

The statement appeared to be a response to President Nixon's pledge to continue military aid to the Phnom Penh government of President Lon Nol after the Aug. 15 bombing halt by American aircraft, ordered by Congress.

The prince's statement declared: "In China and elsewhere I will always refuse categorically to meet

Rogers Says Cambodia Plans Pullback When Bombing Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

30 to forbid further American combat missions in Indochina after Aug. 15, "plans have been developed" with the Cambodian government to deal with the expected military repercussions.

At present, Phnom Penh is encircled by about 20,000 Cambodian insurgents, armed by Hanoi and officially loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian chief of state who now heads an exile government in Peking.

These were the "plans" revealed by Mr. Rogers, some of which were made public for the first time:

• The Cambodian government has undertaken "emergency in-

creases" in the size of its armed forces. Reports from Phnom Penh have disclosed the start of a compulsory draft for the first time.

• American military-aid deliveries have been accelerated in the remaining days before Aug. 15 under the \$157-million military aid program. Priority has been given to the delivery of aircraft and spare parts. The speed-up has been reported by newsmen in Phnom Penh.

• During the same period, the United States is speeding delivery of foodstuffs, medical supplies and relief items, under a \$68-million economic aid program.

• The Cambodian armed forces and, in some cases, civilians whom those forces are protecting, are being redeployed "from exposed positions to positions where they can defend themselves and be resupplied in the absence of United States combat air support."

Lonely Outposts

State Department officials said they anticipated that the Cambodian government of President Lon Nol would give up lonely outposts impossible to supply without combat air protection and will center their defense on Phnom Penh and other major cities.

Mr. Rogers said that, if the bombing could not continue until Aug. 15, the insurgents would be able to disrupt those plans and would expose U.S. military and civilian personnel, who are responsible for their implementation, to grave risk of personal injury or death.

Officially, there are about 200 Americans in Cambodia—the maximum allowed by Congress. All dependents already have been evacuated.

Thieu Advocates Further Activity Against Red Units

SAIGON, Aug. 6 (AP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu said yesterday that there is no peace in Vietnam and urged the paramilitary Popular Self-Defense Force to continue eliminating Communist cadres in government-controlled areas.

Addressing about 100,000 persons at a rally marking the fifth anniversary of the founding of the force, Mr. Thieu charged the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese with continued infiltration of troops and war equipment into South Vietnam in preparation for a new military offensive.

He indicated that, as long as the Viet Cong refuse to establish a date for withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops and the organization of a general election in South Vietnam, he would not accept their democratic liberties nor accept the formation of a National Council of Reconciliation and Concord. He termed the proposed council "a disguised coalition government."

The Vietnam peace agreement and the joint communiqué signed last June by the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong calls for the establishment of such a council.

He refused to testify at his own conspiracy trial last winter as well as before the Watergate grand jury this spring. He is serving a contempt-of-court sentence in federal prison for the latter refusal.

He refused to talk with FBI investigators last summer after the Watergate burglary and has since refused to testify before a House Armed Services subcommittee investigating CIA involvement in the case.

He has declined to give a deposition in the Democrats' civil suit against the Nixon re-election committee and has refused to cooperate with General Accounting Office auditors examining the books of this committee.

Liddy's former associates continue to paint an elaborate image of him as an energetic, many-sided man capable of writing brilliant legal briefs as well as shooting out street lights during a midnight inspection of the headquarters building of Sen. George McGovern here last year.

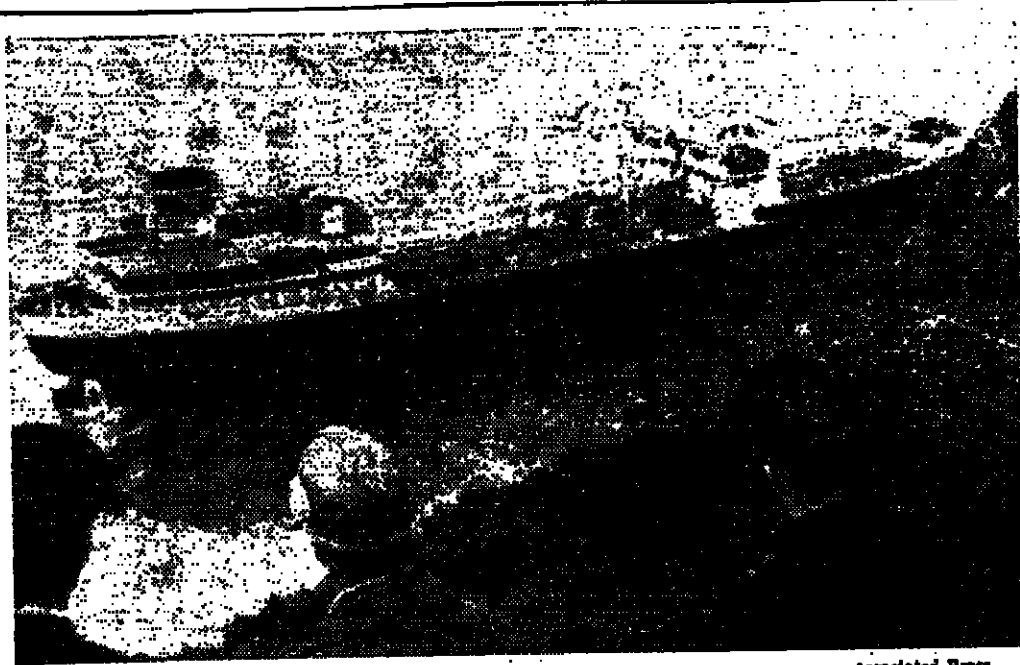
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His original million-dollar intelligence and security offensive against Democrats and dissidents included a yacht wired for sound with call girls to lure delegates from the Democratic National Convention, plus a contingency plan to kidnap anti-war leaders and take them to Mexico until after the Republican convention.

"Yes, sir," Mr. Liddy said. "I take it nobody took him up on his offer?" Mr. Dash said. "Not that I know of, no, sir," LaRue replied.

Le Duan Sees Brezhnev

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Le Duan, North Vietnam's Communist party chief, Saturday had "cordial and friendly" talks in the Crimea with the Soviet party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev. They discussed Soviet-North Vietnamese relations, Tass news agency said.



BREAKING UP—The Liberian tanker Don Marika aground on rocks at the entrance to the harbor at Milford Haven, Wales, and beginning to break up yesterday. All the 35 crewmen were taken off, but authorities said there is still danger that the 5,000 tons of gasoline aboard could explode, on a dangerous life and property in the tiny village of St. Ishmael. The ship dragged an anchor and went aground in a storm Sunday.

Liddy Consistent in Silence

Watergate 'Supersleuth' Holds His Tongue

By Paul Valentine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—G. Gordon Liddy, the Watergate "supersleuth," sits in his prison cell, mute and inscrutable.

As the convicted conspirator pursues his vow of silence with the fervor of a Trappist monk, many of his former colleagues who have testified before the Senate Watergate committee have been loquacious in describing the activities and personality of this exotic and perhaps central figure in the Watergate affair.

The cigar-chomping, gun-toting former district attorney has been variously described as super-spy, supersleuth, brilliant, inept and bizarre.

He has been depicted by people both above and beneath him in the hierarchy of the Nixon re-election apparatus as the architect of numerous covert operations to extract information from the Democratic party.

Those above him said he initiated the operations—wiretapping, burglary, clandestine photography—often without specific authority. Those beneath him said they were simply following orders. All agree that the now silent Liddy was the instigator, the spark for much of the incredible array of political subterfuge which has come to be known as Watergate.

Liddy's silence is based on an unflinching loyalty to his former employers and an almost fanatical commitment to the spy's professional requirement of secrecy, according to many Watergate observers.

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The kidnappings were suggested as a means of short-circuiting street demonstrations in Miami Beach during the convention.

John N. Mitchell was "appalled" at such proposals, recalled Jeb Stuart Magruder, his deputy as campaign manager of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, and Liddy went back to the drawing board to devise a "more realistic plan."

Liddy once boasted, according to fellow Watergate conspirator James W. McCord Jr., that a planned burglary at offices of a Las Vegas newspaper publisher would be carried out by the burglars fleeing to Central America on a plane furnished by millionaire Howard Hughes.

Mr. Magruder said he once put his hand on Liddy's shoulder and complained that Liddy was slow in getting a job done and that Liddy "indicated he would kill me" if Mr. Magruder did not remove his hand.

He stressed that he did not consider the threat serious, but only one of "Mr. Liddy's mannerisms."

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Liddy was relieved of his duties as general counsel for the committee and began concentrating almost

Blind Pop Singer Hurt in Car Crash

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 6 (AP)—Pop singer Stevie Wonder was critically injured today in an auto-truck collision here, the state highway patrol said.

The driver of the car in which the singer was riding was also admitted to the hospital. Police said Mr. Wonder's car smashed into the rear of a logging truck.

Members of the blind singer's band were traveling in other cars. Both Mr. Wonder and the driver, who was not identified, are in intensive care, police said.

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Justice Blackmun Preaches On Watergate to Lawyers

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun yesterday called for "rebuilding the ruins" of Watergate to remove the "stain and corruption in our public life."

Addressing 750 members of the American Bar Association at its 96th annual convention and their families, Justice Blackmun spoke pointedly of the political scandals, many of which involve lawyers.

"The pall of Watergate, with all its revelations of misplaced loyalties, of strange measures of the ethical, of unusual doings in high places, and by lawyer after lawyer after lawyer, is upon us," the judge said.

Justice Blackmun, appointed in 1970 by President Nixon, said the Watergate atmosphere "is something that necessarily touches us all, irrespective of political inclination. The very glue of our ship of state seems about to become unstuck."

The occasion was the bar association's prayer breakfast, for which Justice Blackmun used as his text the Old Testament book of Nehemiah. The book, which tells of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem four centuries before Christ, contains a reference to "Water Gate."

Nehemiah's chapter 12, verse 37 says the Water Gate was the Jerusalem gate where many of the celebrants gathered at the dedication of the wall, which had been built despite threats by hostile outsiders.

"One may say that our Jerusalem is in ruins," Justice Blackmun said. One may question, he added, "whether its foundations are eroding . . . There is a sadness all about us."

Then, invoking what he called "the spirit of Nehemiah," Justice Blackmun asked whether America and its leaders have the will for the needed rebuilding.

"Will it be said that, despite the opposition of announced displeasure, accusation, ridicule, anger, confusion, infiltration, blandishment, threat, temptation, and those repeated invitations to come down to the Plain of Ono and to delay and compromise and rationalize, we held steady and built again?" the justice asked.

He recalled that the nation had experienced troubles throughout history, including the "plundering of our national resources," Teapot Dome and "in the other scandals, large and small, that have rocked every administration of recent times and today, in certain aspects of the Watergate."

"One sees conceded lawbreaking of various kinds," he said. "One senses a laxness in public life that 20 years ago, if indulged in, could not be politically surmised."

Justice Blackmun closed the lay sermon by asking, "Which will prevail—the better angels of our

nature, to use Mr. Lincoln's words, or something far, far less?"

Many in the breakfast audience were visibly moved by the justice's quietly delivered speech. ABA president Robert W. McServe, who presided, appeared near tears and had difficulty closing the meeting.

The willingness of Justice Blackmun, the soft-spoken and conservative jurist, to speak to the bar on moral issues of Watergate, surprised many. While some bar leaders have been pressing for ethical reform, others have denied that Watergate has uncovered inadequacies in the standards of the legal profession.

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Then, invoking what he called "the spirit of Nehemiah," Justice Blackmun asked whether America and its leaders have the will for the needed rebuilding.

"Will it be said that, despite the opposition of announced displeasure, accusation, ridicule, anger, confusion, infiltration, blandishment, threat, temptation, and those repeated invitations to come down to the Plain of Ono and to delay and compromise and rationalize, we held steady and built again?" the justice asked.

He recalled that the nation had experienced troubles throughout history, including the "plundering of our national resources," Teapot Dome and "in the other scandals, large and small, that have rocked every administration of recent times and today, in certain aspects of the Watergate."

"One sees conceded lawbreaking of various kinds," he said. "One senses a laxness in public life that 20 years ago, if indulged in, could not be politically surmised."

Justice Blackmun closed the lay sermon by asking, "Which will prevail—the better angels of our

nature, to use Mr. Lincoln's words, or something far, far less?"

Many in the breakfast audience were visibly moved by the justice's quietly delivered speech. ABA president Robert W. McServe, who presided, appeared near tears and had difficulty closing the meeting.

The willingness of Justice Blackmun, the soft-spoken and conservative jurist, to speak to the bar on moral issues of Watergate, surprised many. While some bar leaders have been pressing for ethical reform, others have denied that Watergate has uncovered inadequacies in the standards of the legal profession.

Justice Blackmun, appointed in 1970 by President Nixon, said the Watergate atmosphere "is something that necessarily touches us all, irrespective of political inclination. The very glue of our ship of state seems about to become unstuck."

The occasion was the bar association's prayer breakfast, for which Justice Blackmun used as his text the Old Testament book of Nehemiah. The book, which tells of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem four centuries before Christ, contains a reference to "Water Gate."

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FBI Ex-Chief Says Warning Should Have Alerted Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

not in, people the FBI wishes to interview."

He said Mr. Nixon paused, then said, "Pat, you just continue to conduct your aggressive and thorough investigation."

Mr. Gray said his warning to Mr. Nixon hadn't referred to an obstruction of justice, or what has become known as the Watergate cover-up. "But I certainly think it was adequate to put him on notice that members of the White House staff were using the FBI and CIA," Mr. Gray said.

Mr. Gray said he was led to call the President on July 6 because he felt Mr. Dean and Mr. Ehrlichman were going to ask Gen. Walters to write a letter to him saying there were CIA reasons why the FBI should not pursue an investigation into the source of the so-called "American checks."

He said he had been assured there were no valid roadblocks. "I got suspicious when I saw Walters lean back in the red overstuffed chair (in Mr. Gray's office) and said, 'I have an inheritance, I have a pension, I'm not going to let those kids kick me around any more,'" he recalled.

He said he thought Mr. Nixon should have been put on notice that something illegal was going on.

"Frankly, I expected the President to ask me some questions," Mr. Gray said.

For two weeks, he said, he called Gen. Walters to ask him if he had heard from the President. "When I heard nothing I began to feel Gen. Walters and I were alarmists, that we had shot of nothing," Mr. Gray said.

Through his testimony, Mr. Gray emphasized that he had followed what he believed to be orders from proper authority.

He said that even when he found that the Hunt papers included State Department cables implicating President John F. Kennedy in the 1963 Diem assassination in Vietnam, he didn't question his orders. Actually, the papers were forged, but he said he thought they were genuine.

Mr. Gray, who spent most of his Navy years in submarines, also indicated bitterness at being drawn into the wiretapping scandal.

"In the service of my country I have withstood hours and hours of depth-charging, shelling, bombing, but I never expected to run into a Watergate in the service of the President of the United States," he said. And I ran into a lousy cover-up.

Yesterday that no evidence has been found to justify impeaching President Nixon.

Sen. Talmadge said in a telephone interview.

'Digging Up Dirt' On Foes Opposed By GOP Chief

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Republican national chairman George Bush, disagreeing with former presidential aide John D. Ehrlichman, said today he does not endorse the investigation of drinking habits and sex lives of political opponents.

"Crawling around in the gutter to find the weakness of a man, I don't think we need that," the GOP party chief said in a television interview.

He disagreed with the former White House domestic adviser, who defended his use of a private investigator in testimony before the Senate Watergate committee.

"I think opponent research is valid. I think if an opponent is thought to have done something horrendous or thought to be unfit to serve, research is valid. But the idea of just kind of digging up dirt with the purpose of blackmail or embarrassing somebody, so he'd lose, I don't think that is a legitimate purpose," Mr. Bush said.

"Local officials must be prepared to face their accusers in court," the president said Saturday in his first news conference since December. He said that if the accusations and evidence warranted, officials would be suspended from government jobs.

Mr. Marcos said he was unable to schedule a lifting of martial law because of what he said was the "stepping-up of instances of crime and abuse not only by privileged classes but also by military and local officials using their power without any guidelines."

He promised to lift martial law as soon as "we can move into normalcy." But he did not say when that would be.

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Justice Harry A. Blackmun

Face Death Athens Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

Albert Kerson, 53, of U.N.J. and Mrs. Jeanne Salane, Greek-American from New York. The third family, Wolfgang Ullrich, 50, of Vienna.

Police also were holding young Arab girls, who set interpreters between the and the hostages they held, they surrendered. Police trying to establish whether were connected with the the spokesman said.

Accused of Lenny.

In Tel Aviv, meanwhile, Minister of Communications Moshe Peres said today that a poll showed that a poll, leniency toward international terrorism did not pay.

"Only some days ago an guerrilla, who tried to attack El Al office in Athens and held people hostage in an hotel, was ceremoniously out of the country," with of Arab diplomats, said that security measures had relaxed at Athens Airport said that passengers in the airport were not subject controls.

The two Arabs remained transit lounge since they If they wanted to leave to go through strict controls a "body search," the office In July, 1970, Greece n seven Arab commandos seized an Olympic Airways and threatened to kill passengers and crew.

A Greek government official Athens, however, rejected Peres' allegations. He said Greek authorities had taken humanitarian way to lives of hostages in the past.

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No Specific Targets

Anti-War Trial Witness Cites Talk of Assassination Squad

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 6 (AP)—The government's key witness in the trial of eight anti-war activists testified today that he had talked in late 1971 of "political assassination squads" in training at a Florida ranch.

William Lemmer, a former

U.S. Tax Unit

Investigated 'Extremists'

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—An internal Revenue Service official today confirmed that the IRS set up a special unit in 1962 to gather intelligence on "organizations and individuals promoting extremist views or philosophies."

John Flynn, director of the North Atlantic regional office of the IRS, acknowledged that last Dec. 18 he wrote a memo to IRS subordinate officers to describe the IRS unit called the Special Services Group.

He said the memo directed that the unit be used to investigate "extremist" groups and individuals, and that it was to be used to collect information on 3,000 groups and 200 individuals.

Time said that the unit was set up at the request of the White House but an IRS spokesman said that he could not confirm this part of the report.

Time said there was no evidence that the unit had been used extensively.

It reportedly directed investigated persons into two groups: violent and "so-called non-violent."

Time said that the first category included prison rioters, sky-rocketers, advocates and perpetrators of arson, fire-bombing and other destruction of property and people who threaten public officials or distribute publications riling revolution.

The second group reportedly included those who burn their draft cards, participate in May day demonstrations, organize or attend rock festivals, travel to Cuba, Algeria or North Vietnam, and in collecting money for the Irish Republican Army.

"There is evidence from classified documents that transfers of large amounts of money to and from the U.S.A. are being used to establish and organize groups with the view of the overthrow of this government," the memo reportedly said.

Mr. Flynn wrote that the group worked closely with other federal investigative agencies. He called it a "central intelligence-gathering facility within the IRS," the memo said.

The memo, as quoted by Time, said that the unit was concerned with extremists of both the left and right.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said that it had no comment on the story.

59 Pacemakers

Recalled in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The nationwide recall of 159 man-made cardiac pacemakers because of an alleged design defect has been announced by the Food and Drug Administration.

The agency said it is evaluating the health hazard, if any, of determining whether 317 more units should be recalled from doctors and patients.

The FDA said the units being recalled are in the possession of salesmen and distributors. It identified the units as Biotronic pacemaker model IDAP-44, manufactured between March 20 and April 13 this year. The FDA said the manufacturer, Biotronic, and the distributor, Concept, Inc., of St. Petersburg, Fla., initiated action after learning that the pacemakers might fail prematurely and produce arrhythmic cuts.

Finance Minister Jose Gelburt announced the loan after meeting with an economic team formed by the new Peronist government. He said the credits showed that Argentina will follow an international economic policy, siding with all countries of the world.

Argentina Announces

Loan, Sale to Cuba

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 6 (AP)—Argentina granted Cuba a \$300-million loan today to be used by the regime of Fidel Castro to buy Argentine-produced trucks, tractors, agricultural products and other items.

Finance Minister Jose Gelburt announced the loan after meeting with an economic team formed by the new Peronist government. He said the credits showed that Argentina will follow an international economic policy, siding with all countries of the world.

Col. Scott, 41, will assume the post later this month, space officials said. Col. Scott and his Apollo-15 crewmates, Col. Alfred M. Worden and Lt. Col. James E. Irwin, were reprimanded by the space agency for taking 400 stamp covers to the moon and back during their 1971 lunar landing mission.

Ex-Astronaut Named

To Flight Center Job

HOUSTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Former astronaut Col. David R. Scott, commander of the Apollo-15 lunar mission and a central figure in an attempt to profit from stamps smuggled to the moon and back, has been named deputy director of the space agency's Flight Research Center at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

Col. Scott, 41, will assume the post later this month, space officials said. Col. Scott and his Apollo-15 crewmates, Col. Alfred M. Worden and Lt. Col. James E. Irwin, were reprimanded by the space agency for taking 400 stamp covers to the moon and back during their 1971 lunar landing mission.

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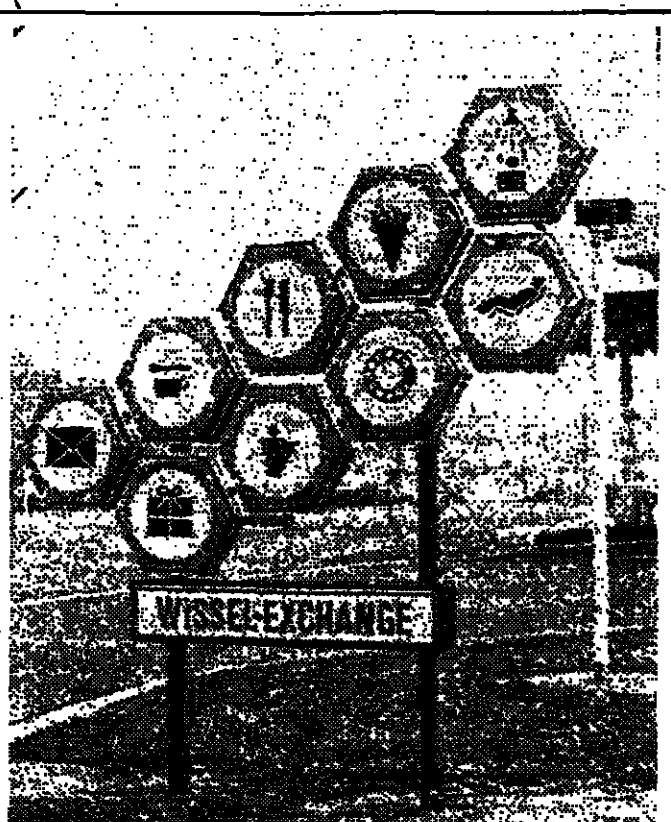
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DRIVER'S DREAM—These welcome signs off southern highway entering Antwerp are the answer to any harassed motorist's need. Top row, left to right, he may find: a mailbox, a restaurant serving breakfast, lunch, dinner or french fries and a shower. Bottom row, left to right: There's a store to buy presents, a place to change the baby, a telephone and a hotel to sleep. Fine, now where's the gas station?

News Analysis

Executive, Legislative Arms Of U.S. Still Locked in Battle

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—Congress went off on a month's vacation with little to show for the year to date except the greatest antagonism between Congress and President in more than a generation.

The biggest news event at the capital has been the Senate Watergate hearings, which the President views as an attempt to "get" him. He is headed toward a major confrontation in court over the Senate committee's attempts to obtain tapes of President Nixon's conversations in his office.

Congress apparently did end the Indochina war by imposing an Aug. 15 end to the U.S. bombing of Cambodia. That was positive action, but it occurred only after a long and angry struggle and a threat by Congress to cut off funds for running the government.

The story of the last seven months has been largely one of confrontation between the two branches, of veto or threat of veto, of attempts by Congress to take back powers it contends the executive has usurped. If Congress can find a way to reassert its war and spending powers, that will be a large achievement. Meanwhile, almost all other legislation is being caught in the grinder.

Not since President Harry S. Truman did battle with what he called the "do-nothing" 80th Congress of 1947-1948 has there been such strained relations between the two branches. And they at least worked together in foreign affairs to produce the Marshall Plan and other forms of post-war assistance.

President Nixon, weakened and discredited by Watergate and confronted by an awakening Democratic Congress trying to restore a balance between the two branches, lacks the votes to pass his legislation, and Congress lacks the two-thirds vote to override his vetoes. The result is close to a stalemate.

Mr. Nixon's legislative program, what he calls the "new federalism," is hard to find on Capitol Hill.

The stalemate does not mean that some major and innovative legislation won't become law this year. A bill trying to provide guidelines for the best use of the nation's land is working its way through Congress. So is a measure to protect workers' rights in private pension funds. The Senate has approved tighter controls on campaign spending, and some action by the House seems certain this year or next.

A lot of legislation that touches most Americans must begin its journey in House Ways and Means, and that committee's pace has been seriously slowed by the back-sitting of its chairman, Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark.

The trade bill giving the President new powers to fix tariffs and extend trade concessions to the Soviet Union was scheduled for House action by now, but it is still in Rep. Mills' committee. This, in turn, probably means no tax reform legislation this year, and any action on national health insurance is off until next year, at least.

The struggle between Congress and the President involves war powers, spending, executive privilege and the President's emergency powers, given him in several hundred statutes since the start of World War II.

Congress has devoted most of its attention in this area of confrontation to war powers and spending. Bills limiting the President's power to wage undeclared war and to impound—refuse to spend—appropriated funds have passed both houses of Congress and will go to House-Senate conferences in September to resolve differences.

The bills require the President to report to Congress when he commits U.S. forces to hostilities abroad or impounds funds, and provide mechanisms for Congress to order him to halt. Whatever the final versions of these bills, they seem certain to be vetoed. It is unlikely that Democrats could pull enough Republican support away from the President to override either, in the House at least.

Hearings have been held, but no bills have been produced on the subject of executive privilege and emergency powers.

4 Convicts Missing In Oklahoma Rioting

MCALISTER, Okla., Aug. 6 (UPI)—Prison officials said today that at least three inmates escaped during weekend disturbances at Oklahoma State Penitentiary and that a fourth—a convicted murderer serving a life sentence—also is missing.

The three apparently slipped away during the weekend from a training school near Heavener, Okla., where they had been transferred following the McAlister riot. Prison officials said murderer Rex Briles Jr. was discovered missing from his cell this morning.

Billionaire Spends \$250 Million on Project

Hughes Ship Sets Out to Mine Ocean Floor

By Cathie Wolhove

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—A ship owned by billionaire Howard Hughes has left Philadelphia to start scooping up the ocean's huge mineral deposits.

While nations are meeting in Geneva, under United Nations auspices, to determine ownership of seabed minerals and other U.S. companies are waiting for Congress to pass protective mining legislation, Mr. Hughes has invested \$250 million in a system expected to suck up 5,000 tons of minerals daily, according to a company spokesman.

Paul Reeves of Mr. Hughes's umbrella company, Houston-based Summa, Inc., said the billionaire's system is more sophisticated than the vacuum or bucket methods others are considering.

"We know his equipment is more advanced than any we have planned," says James J. Victory of Mr. Hughes's major competitor, Deepsea Ventures.

The 618-foot Hughes Golmar Explorer was built by Sun Ship Co. behind guarded barricades in Philadelphia.

15,000 Feet Down
Hughes undersea equipment will circle the ocean floor like a giant phonograph needle at depths of at least 16,000 feet and with enough weight to stay in firm contact with the ocean's bottom.

Unlike his competitors who plan to keep all equipment aboard ship, Mr. Hughes will send down a equipment to process the abundant seabed nodules, tomato-to-grapefruit-sized rocks rich in manganese, nickel and copper.

After the minerals are processed, Mr. Reeves said, they will be forced up a pipe by compressed air injected about 2,000 feet below the surface.

Mr. Reeves declined to say where the mining will be done. The most extensive and richest nodules fields lie in the Pacific between Hawaii, San Francisco and the southern tip of California, but some sources believe Mr. Hughes will mine closer to Nicaragua where President Anastasio Somoza has assured him the privacy he desires.

Somewhere soon, however, the Hughes Golmar Explorer will rendezvous with a tug pulling a 324-foot barge and the mining will begin.

Undersea Drydock
First, Mr. Reeves said, the barge will submerge like a drydock. This 106-foot-wide giant, with 15-foot-thick walls holding huge ballast tanks for stability, was designed by the Oceans Systems Division of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and built by National Steel Shipbuilding Co. in San Diego.

Then a 75-foot horizontal cylinder will open on top of the barge to expose a mammoth dredge head about 50 feet wide.

Four long pipes will be raised to stabilize the barge's connection with the ship, which, by this time, will be positioned directly over the barge. The ship will drop two docking legs, 150 feet tall, to insure the barge stays in place as the heavy equipment is passed down to it.

The first section of a steel pipe, 16 inches wide, will be dropped through the ship's bottom to the opened cylinder on the barge and divers will attach the pipe to the dredge head.

Next the ship will move to lower the thousands of feet of pipe until the dredge head reaches the bottom and then it will go forward at one to two knots while the self-propelled equipment at the bottom sucks up the nodules.

"This is not just a pie-in-the-sky idea," Mr. Victory said. "And it's lots cheaper than mining on land where you have to build a railroad to nowhere and pay exorbitant mining costs only to transport copper half as rich in ore."

Law Is Problem
To move into the commercial sphere on a large scale with Mr. Hughes will cost Deepsea Ventures, a Summa, Inc. subsidiary, an estimated \$200 million. But Mr. Victory quickly asserts that the cause of the lag is not financial or technical, but legal.

"We aren't investing that money without some assurance we'll be protected if the U.S. agrees to an international treaty," Mr. Victory says.

Under a bill introduced this spring in Congress, miners would pay the secretary of the interior \$5,000 for the right to lay claim to 40,000 square kilometers in international waters for exploration and mining. This bill contains a rider which would give protection to U.S. miners if an international treaty is signed.

The future of this bill is in question because even its Senate sponsor, Lee Metcalf, D., Mont., is opposed to it.

He hopes the bill will prod the State Department to speed up international treaty negotiations and says he introduced the bill "as an ironical expression of what

could happen if they don't get moving."

Charles N. Brower, acting legal adviser at the State Department and head of the American delegation at the current UN Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva, says the bill "has become a symbol to many countries of what they regard as defiance of the multilateral negotiating process."

But Rep. Thomas N. Downing, D., Va., the bill's sponsor in the House and chairman of the House Oceanographic Subcommittee, believes an agreement between nations is years away and adds, "Those minerals are lying on the bottom and we need them."

Leaks of Radioactive Waste Lead to Criticism, Suit in U.S.

SEATTLE, Aug. 6 (NYT).—A leak of 116,000 gallons of radioactive wastes from a buried holding tank at the Atomic Energy Commission's Hanford nuclear plant near Richland, Wash., has led to a report sharply critical of waste management at Hanford.

It has led also to an environmental lawsuit seeking continued closing of the nuclear fuel reprocessing plant.

The report by the AEC was critical of waste management procedures followed by the Atlantic Richfield Hanford Co., a private concern holding the nuclear waste contract. Nevertheless, it informed officials of the Environmental Protection Agency last Tuesday that the leaked radioactive wastes presented no hazard to ground water.

The suit alleges that about 75 percent of all high-level radioactive wastes in the United States are stored at Hanford. The commission is accused of failing to file an environmental impact statement, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and of violating sections of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 for containment of radioactive wastes.

The plaintiffs charge that high-level wastes have leaked from Hanford tanks—the AEC says there have been 16 leaks from Hanford's 151 tanks in the last 15 years—and also that intermediate and low-level wastes have been disposed of in the soil so that they have reached ground water.

The commission has denied that any of the high-level wastes have reached ground water or that the intermediate and low-level wastes constitute any risk to living things.

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Farm Couple Is Murdered Near Belfast

Police Are Checking Political Connections

BELFAST, Aug. 6 (UPI).—A gunman shot and killed Roman Catholic farmer Francis Mullin, 59, and his wife, Bernadette, 53, in their farmhouse at Moy, 2.9 miles west of Belfast, early today. Police said they apparently had been shot through a window.

The couple's two-year-old son was seriously wounded in the leg. Police said he apparently had been lying wounded for an hour before his 17-year-old brother found him and reported the shootings.

Detectives were seeking a motive for the killing of the couple, who were not believed to be connected to any organization.

Connection Not Certain
Police said it was not yet known whether the killings were linked to Northern Ireland's religious strife.

Meanwhile, army bomb experts today blew up a 600-pound bomb found hidden on a roadside near Toome, 22 miles northwest of Belfast, an army spokesman said. The device was ready to be detonated by remote control. The bomb blasted a 10-foot crater.

The army credited a citywide security check for the third straight week with reducing the number of incidents in Belfast during the weekend.

A part-time soldier of the Ulster Defense Regiment was still in serious condition after a gunman shot him four times Saturday in Dungannon, 35 miles west of Belfast.

Convicts Battle At Florida Jail

STARKE, Fla., Aug. 6 (AP).—Inmates were confined to their cells today at Florida State Prison after fighting last night left one inmate dead and 10 others injured.

"It's calm and under control. However, throughout the prison they will feed inmates a floor at a time and keep them in their cell blocks for the duration of the day," a spokesman said.

Two dozen homemade knives were recovered after the prison's riot squad quelled the fighting, which broke out simultaneously in three wings of the prison.

An estimated 150 to 200 of the prison's 954 inmates participated in the melee. Officials speculated that separate attacks on black prisoners by white inmates Friday and Saturday nights may have touched off the fighting.

Crime-Fund Bill Signed by Nixon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—President Nixon today signed legislation authorizing \$1.2 billion in crime-fighting funds during the next three years and said it "provides the opportunity and money we need" to achieve further reductions in the crime rate.

Mr. Nixon said that federal aid to state and local law-enforcement agencies is "one program we are all very proud of."

"It's done its job," he said, referring to reports that the total of serious crimes decreased 3 percent last year, the first such decrease in more than 15 years.

To-day exceptional SALE
dresses, coats, tunics,
high class sweaters,
and exclusive creations
SWEATERS BAZAAR
23, rue du Faubourg St-Hippolyte
(angle Avenue Matignon)

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Was Ousted by Castro

Gen. Batista Dies; Ruled Cuba for 25 Years

MARABELLA, Spain, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Fulgencio Batista, 72, the Cuban ruler who dominated the island's turbulent politics for 25 years before being ousted by Fidel Castro in 1959, died here today.

His son, Ruben, said that Gen. Batista became ill after dinner at his hotel last night and died early this morning. Burial will be in Madrid tomorrow, he said.

Gen. Batista had arrived in Marbella yesterday, his son said, driving from Estoril, near Lisbon, where he had lived for the last few years.

A former army sergeant, he began his rise to power in 1933, when he headed a military revolt against Provisional President Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. After a puppet president was installed, Gen. Batista was elected Cuba's chief of state in 1940. He laid down a new constitution and ruled for four years.

In 1944, he relinquished office, as required by the constitution, and went into voluntary exile in the United States until 1948. After a series of presidential administrations, he organized another coup d'etat to return to power and ruled, from 1952 to 1954, when he was confirmed in office by election. He was ousted on New Year's Eve, 1958.

Gen. Batista fled to the Dominican Republic only hours before Fidel Castro and his revolutionaries marched into Havana, after fighting guerrilla war in the island's mountains.

In a rare public statement, Gen. Batista once voiced bitterness over the U.S. failure to mount a successful invasion of Cuba to oust Premier Castro in 1961.

Pilotless Plane Crashes in U.S.

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Aug. 6 (UPI).—The Boeing Compass Cope, a radio-piloted experimental airplane, crashed Saturday while attempting to land at this desert base, the Air Force reported.

No one was aboard the craft and no personnel was involved in the accident. The craft made a perfect maiden flight July 27 and was undergoing further tests when it crashed, officials said.



Fulgencio Batista in 1970.

the 1961 Bay of Pigs landing by Cuban exiles.

Gen. Batista arrived in Spain soon after his overthrow and lived in an apartment on one of Madrid's main boulevards. He frequently spent holidays on the Mediterranean coast and, about five years ago, moved to Estoril, a seaside resort near Lisbon.

Gen. Batista's regimes were

Hiroshima Marks A-Bombing Date

HIROSHIMA, Aug. 6 (AP).—Ceremonies marking yesterday's 28th anniversary of the U.S. destruction of Hiroshima today drew 30,000 persons to Peace Park, the spot over which the American atomic bomb exploded on Aug. 5, 1945.

Mayor Setsuou Yamada called for "no more Hiroshima destructions in the world." He denounced the recent French nuclear tests in the South Pacific as anachronistic and demanded that the United States, the Soviet Union and China also stop all nuclear tests.

The names of 2,650 A-bomb victims who died this year were deposited in a cenotaph in the park. This raised to \$2,833 the roster of persons whose deaths have been attributed to the nuclear blast or traced to its radiation.

Russia Sends 3d Mars Probe In New Series

Vehicle May Attempt To Land on Planet.

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today it has launched another unmanned spacecraft to Mars, joining the two that began the long journey last month.

Western space experts said information released by the Soviet Union suggested Mars-6, the new probe, may attempt a soft landing on Mars upon arrival next March.

The news agency Tass said Mars-6, launched yesterday, differs somewhat in design from the two previous spacecrafts. It also said Mars-6 will "use equipment of Mars-4" in carrying out part of its scientific exploration.

Western experts said this suggested Mars-4 and Mars-5 may be put into orbit around the planet and serve as communications links to earth for Mars-6.

Mars-4 was launched July 21 and Mars-5 July 25. They are scheduled to reach Mars in February.

Soviet scientists have told Western colleagues that they hope to land a spacecraft near the planet's south polar cap, where the thin atmosphere may hold some moisture and living organisms.

That said the main task of Mars-6 is exploration of Mars and space surrounding it, as well as the characteristics of interplanetary space.

French Equipment

It said the craft carries French equipment designed for the study of radio emissions, plasma (ionized gas) and cosmic rays, from the sun.

Mars-3, which soft-landed on the planet in 1971 and transmitted signals for 20 seconds before going dead, also carried French equipment. The French have cooperated extensively with the Soviet Union in providing equipment for space exploration.

The current series is the first Soviet Mars program since Mars-2 and Mars-3 went up within nine days of each other in 1971. Mars-2 dropped a capsule onto the Martian surface bearing a Soviet pennant.

Fire Chief Cites Alarm Delay in Isle of Man Blaze

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, Aug. 6 (UPI).—A four-minute delay in sounding the alarm may have made the difference between life and death for many of the victims of the fire at the Summerland fun center, the island's fire chief said yesterday. Fifty bodies have been recovered from the ruins, and more than 20 persons are in hospitals.

"There does appear to be some truth in the allegations that the fire alarm was not operated as quickly as it could have been," Cyril Pearson, the chief fire officer, said.

"The delay would have been absolutely vital in the whole operation, since the maximum evacuation time allowed for a building of this type is just three minutes," he said.

Meanwhile, detectives said three youths wanted for questioning about this fire may have been seen in the area. They may have been in a car parked on the island and who left the day after the fire. They said the search for the boys is continuing generally and has been intensified in the Glasgow area.

Ancient Palace Unearthed by Tel Aviv Team

TEL AVIV, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—The remains of a large palace dating to the days of the Biblical patriarchs have been uncovered at Afeq near Tel Aviv.

Dr. Moshe Kochavi, in charge of the excavations on behalf of Tel Aviv University, told visitors last week that his 100 student volunteers had also found the remains of workshops and buildings dating to the second and third centuries A.D.

According to Biblical records, Afeq, at the source of the Yarkon River, 10 miles northeast of Tel Aviv, lay on the highway linking Egypt and Babylon. Dr. Kochavi said this was the reason for the size of the ancient palace, which probably served also as a fortress.

Waldheim in Romania

VIENNA, Aug. 6 (AP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today began official talks in Bucharest with Romanian Foreign Minister George Macoveanu at about the same time that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu had a second meeting with Egypt's Mohammed Hafez Ismail. There was no indication that Mr. Waldheim also would meet President Sadat's national security adviser.

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Jerusalem Acts To Limit Height Of New Buildings

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Assenting to a campaign of public pressure, the Jerusalem City Council voted 18 to 3 yesterday to restrict future high-rise construction that would mar the traditional skyline of the city.

Mayor Teddy Kollek, a supporter of the new regulations, said the decision also could "influence those people who are building high rises now in Jerusalem, to cut back on the heights that have already been approved." He said such developments would be asked to conform to the restrictions.

The council's decision is still subject to approval by the national government's District Commission, which in turn can be challenged by public petition. Final enactment will take six months, officials said. The law would limit structures near the walled Old City to three stories. Buildings near the fringe of the center of modern Jerusalem would be restricted to eight stories and those within the business center to 12 floors.

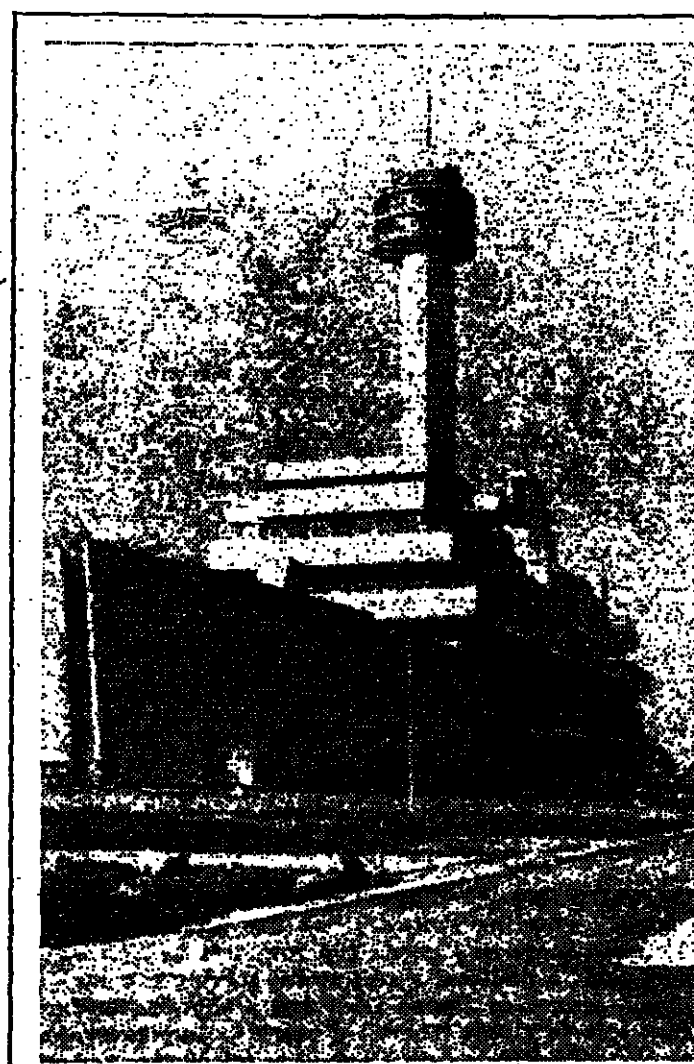
Two buildings that have escaped the restrictions are a 24-floor office building in the center of the city, still under construction, and a recently completed 17-story hotel.

4 Theft Suspects Held After Chase In Sinai Desert

TEL AVIV, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Four suspected thieves escaped police custody near Mount Sinai today, took two Israeli soldiers hostage and fled through the desert in a police car before surrendering to helicopter-borne troops.

A military spokesman said the group consisted of an American immigrant girl, a Tel Aviv man with a criminal record and two soldiers who were listed as absent without leave. The girl was identified as Miriam Hoover, 19, who settled in Israel five years ago.

The group released the hostages unharmed, the spokesman said, after giving up to troops led by Maj. Gen. Shlomo Gonen, commander of Israel's southern sector. The soldiers cornered them in a canyon near Dahab, on the coast of the Gulf of Aqaba. The four were arrested originally as a result of thefts from a group of tourists.



IN SHIP SHAPE—The soon to be completed marine museum on reclaimed land in Tokyo Bay that authorities hope will help to launch people of all ages into the fascinating worlds of oceanography and ecology.

From U.S., Europe

Drought-Plagued Upper Volta Gets Grain Relief by Airdrops

By David B. Ottaway

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The German Air Force C-160 transport swooped over the low hills surrounding the mud-brick, thatched huts of Arbinda, as if preparing to land on the dirt airstrip to the west.

When it was only six feet from the ground, the pilot turned the plane skyward. Simultaneously, five American Peace Corpsmen and two German crew members dropped a wooden pallet with more than a ton of American grain on it from the craft.

Seven times the German cargo plane passed over the isolated village, each time making a similar drop. Nearby, several thousand half-starved Fulani peasants watched as the first food they had received in several weeks plummeted near them.

When the last run over the village was completed, the airstrip was littered with splintered pallets and sacks, some of which had broken open from the impact of the fall. All but 10 percent of the 12 tons of American-supplied sorghum would later be recovered by the villagers.

Roads Impassable

It is in this makeshift fashion that emergency relief food from the United States and Europe is being delivered to the villages in northernmost Upper Volta, where heavy rains have begun, making many roads impassable.

This semi-desert, landlocked country, the world's second poorest, is struggling to recover from six years of drought, believed to have been the worst of the century. With stocks exhausted and crops just planted, half a million people in the far reaches of Upper Volta—one out of every 10 Voltians—are totally dependent on grain airdrops to tide them over until the September harvest.

Flying north from the Voltian capital of Ouagadougou, one sees vast stretches of flooded plains and overflowing rivers, which once again have been littered with dead cattle, camels and goats. Now there is so much water from the rain, which is late and still less than normal again this year, that the main road leading north from the capital often is cut at the city's outskirts.

The system of airdropping food without parachutes, which shows

105 Palestinian Attacks In Israel in '73 Claimed

BEERUT, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Palestinian guerrillas claimed today that they have carried out 105 operations in Israel during the first seven months of this year, including 11 bomb attacks in Tel Aviv, Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported.

The agency quoted Palestinian sources in Cairo as saying that Israel has acknowledged only 49 of the 105 operations, most of which reportedly were bomb attacks on small factories, bus stations, railroad lines, cereal depots and movie theaters in Israeli settlements.

It quoted the Palestinian spokesman as saying that underground guerrillas in Israel are now capable of manufacturing the weapons they need locally rather than relying on arms smuggled by guerrillas in neighboring Arab countries.

Italian Church-Going

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP).—Only 23 percent of Italian men and 45 percent of Italian women attend mass regularly, according to a poll in the magazine Panorama. The figures were based on a sampling of 3,850 persons.

French Workers Defiant

Watchmakers at Lip Fired; A Bitter Showdown Looming

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The three-month-old experiment in workers' control at Lip, France's largest watch manufacturer, headed for a bitter showdown today when the first workers received official notification that they had been fired.

The letters started arriving at the company's plant in Besancon as workers gathered for another day of production at the watch factory they seized when its owners declared bankruptcy three months ago. Despite the letters, however, union leaders declared that they had no intention of vacating the premises.

The letters went out following a last-minute rejection by the workers of government and company plans to salvage at least part of the company, the world's seventh largest watchmaker. After their rejection of the plan last week, a workers' committee organized a clandestine "wildcat payroll" for the employees, distributing an estimated half-million francs for the work done during preceding weeks.

"Historic Event"

That payment was referred to by local unions in Besancon as a "historic event," the first time workers in France had seized company money to meet a payroll.

Today's letters were the first real attempt by local authorities to put an end to the plant occupation and force the workers to reveal the hiding place of the 60,000 watches that were removed from the plant in June. The letters pointed out that in view of the workers' reluctance to give up the watches, valued at 10 million francs, the authorities had no choice but to begin the lay-offs. The workers say they are holding the watches as a kind of job collateral.

Since last Thursday's workers' payout, the police have put up a tight guard around the plant, though they still have made no effort to forcibly intervene. Last night, trucks leaving the plant were taken to the local police station to be searched but were found to be empty.

An official was sent to the plant this evening to test the mood of the workers and was told by Raymond Buxy, a union leader, that the workers would "continue to occupy the plant in spite of the letters of dismissal until our demands are satisfied."

A majority of the 1,300 workers at the plant are protesting the government-engineered plan that would attempt to salvage part of the Lip operation by splitting its watchmaking operations off from two other operations, defense equipment and machine tools. The government plan had the virtue of trying to save about 900 jobs of the total 1,300, most of them in the watchmaking sector.

Broader Case Sought

The other 400 workers would be put on unemployment insurance and retrained for new jobs in the area.

However, the Lip unions—both the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT) and the Socialist-led Democratic Labor Confederation (CFDT)—have tried to make a much broader case of the Lip affair, arguing that there is no reason why their company should be shut down simply because of executive mismanagement.

It appeared throughout much of June and July that foreign investors would arrive on the scene in time to salvage the company after looking into the Lip situation. A British group, for one, concluded that it was a bad investment. At present the company is controlled by a Swiss watchmaking group, Ebauches, which since 1969 has hesitated to pump fresh money into the operation.

The company's former owner, Fred Lip, under whose management the company's fortunes waned considerably during the 1960s, said in a radio interview today that he had been too generous and paid his workers up to 30 percent more than other watchmakers. "I was a bad financier," he said, "not a bad administrator." He admitted that diversifying into the armaments sector also had been an error.

Both the CGT and the CFDT have denied that they are practicing what is known here as

A-Protest Ended By New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—New Zealand's month-long protest patrol off the French nuclear-test site at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific ended today when the 2,300-ton frigate Canterbury steamed westward, homeward bound.

"This is the end of a phase in our campaign, but it will go on in one form or another, until all tests in the atmosphere have stopped," Defense Minister Arthur Faulkner said here of the world's first government-sponsored naval mission to protest nuclear testing.

The eight remaining crew members of the private protest yacht Pri also decided to return home. The American-registered schooner will head for Rarotonga in the Cook Islands, leaving the New Zealand ship Spirit of Peace as the only private protest vessel in the test zone. France has carried out two nuclear tests at Mururoa in its current series.

Engineer Dies In U.K. Crash Of Model Train

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—An engineer on what is claimed to be the world's smallest public railroad was killed today when his four-foot-high engine and a car collided at a crossing.

Several passengers suffered cuts and bruises when the railcar overturned but was seriously hurt, a spokesman for the Romney, Hyth and Dymchurch Light Railway said.

The 14-mile railroad on Britain's south coast has 100 cars, cars and other rolling stock all to one-third scale.

Talks Halted With Allende By Opposition

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Chile's Christian Democratic opposition party today announced it had broken talks with President Salvador Allende.

Patricio Aylwin, the party's leader, accused President Allende of refusing to meet the opposition "minimum conditions" for political compromise.

"Therefore the dialogue is continuing," he said.

Two rounds of talks were between the two leaders at presidential palace last May following calls for a dialogue between the government and opposition by Chile's Roman Catholic primate, Raul Cardinal Henriquez.

The prelate urged a political compromise to avoid the risk of civil war.

Peace Package

Mr. Allende followed up discussions by proposing a "peace package" to Aylwin.

This included a government concession offering the possibility of a halt to further nationalization of private industries. It also proposed means of curbing the powers of the opposition majority in Congress.

It stopped short of including the armed forces in the major opposition demand and Christian Democratic demands for evacuation of 100 factories seized by workers and the disarmament of alleged civilian paramilitary groups.

Meanwhile, labor union agreement over the strike at Mr. Allende's government by most of the bus drivers to capital back to work today.

In the rest of Chile, bus operators, taxi drivers and truck owners stayed out. Strike leaders broke off with Mr. Allende's government to settle the transportation strike which has nearly paralyzed the country.

The strikers said they were same talks until Mr. Allende's Transport Under Secretary, Fajovich, a Socialist.

At the same time, President Allende and his ministers preparing to discuss emergency plans to deal with critical fuel shortages caused by the country's truck owners, now in its day.

Requisitioning Approved

Mr. Allende already has approved the requisitioning strike-bound trucks, but says of vehicles remain in As a result of the truck gasoline has been rationed other fuels are in short Food stocks are running low. Authorities said three have been killed in clashes truck owners walked out to support calls for higher rates, and the right to a share of the profits.

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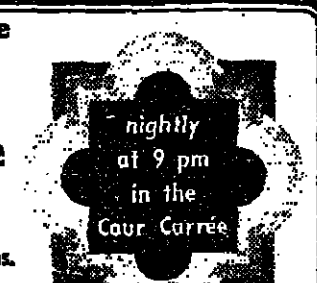
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HIPPOPOTAMOUTH—San Francisco zookeeper using broom-like swab to clean hippo's teeth before feeding time. Zoo officials say he keeps his mouth open because he likes his gums massaged but quickly add that the promise of tidbits from time to time also helps.

Uganda Assails U.K. Policies At Commonwealth Meeting

OTTAWA, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Ugandan Foreign Minister Paul Eyang today read into the Commonwealth summit conference record a violent attack on Britain's policies, conference sources said.

Mr. Eyang read the hour-long speech which Ugandan President Idi Amin would have made last Friday had he come to Ottawa for the conference. The text was broadcast by Uganda radio on that day.

In the speech, the President said Britain's behavior in international affairs called into question the future of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Eyang did not make any additions of his own to Gen. Amin's speech, which renewed charges that compensation would be paid to the estimated 40,000 Asians he expelled from Uganda last year.

He also said that compensation would be given for British assets which Uganda later nationalized. Anglo-Ugandan relations were severely strained when about

Uganda Assails U.K. Policies At Commonwealth Meeting

30,000 of the expelled Asians who had British passports emigrated to Britain.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath told the meeting he would reserve a detailed reply to Gen. Amin's speech until later in the conference.

Expulsions Inhuman

But he said he could not let the occasion pass without saying that the expulsions and the expropriation of Asian assets were inhuman, the sources said.

He thanked those Commonwealth countries like India and Canada which had taken in some of the Asians and others like Kenya and Tanzania which had helped in transit facilities.

India's foreign minister, Swaran Singh, said he also proposed to refer to the expulsions at a later stage in the talks, the sources added.

Kenya's Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi observed that the conference so far had avoided acrimony and expressed the hope that nothing would be done to spoil this atmosphere.

Uganda Assails U.K. Policies At Commonwealth Meeting

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OTTAWA, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—The United States canceled a public hearing into charges that a U.S. Army intelligence unit leaked classified documents to "unauthorized sources," a U.S. Army official said today.

Instead, the probe will be conducted behind closed doors, the U.S. Army official said.

He said that U.S. intelligence authorities had intended to call on witnesses, including intelligence agents, to testify against the "unauthorized sources," a U.S. Army official said today.

But, Mr. Rivkin said, the authorities decided on a secret, internal inquiry after the defense asked to have 15 witnesses, including U.S. intelligence chief Arnold Aaron and high-ranking Washington officials, give evidence.

He said he believed that the defense brought the charges in the belief that his client had leaked

Bonn Warns Smugglers Of Refugees

Escape Groups Now To Face Prosecution

BONN, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—The socialist puppet organizations that make a business of smuggling refugees out of East Germany were warned by the West German government today that in the future they will face prosecution.

The "traffic in human beings" was condemned by a government spokesman who said that Chancellor Willy Brandt's government was not prepared to hazard the improved relations with East Germany by tolerating it.

Friedrich von Weizsäcker, the official spokesman, told a press conference that commercial escape enterprises were charging 40,000 to 70,000 marks for bringing East Germans over the closely guarded border by means of the newly established transit routes to Berlin.

Under the new transit agreement, which came into force in June, Western vehicles traveling to and from West Berlin are given only a cursory inspection by Communist border guards at each end of the road running through East German territory.

Escape organizations are taking advantage of this to bring out refugees whom they pick up on the way.

Mr. von Weizsäcker declined to say how many complaints had been received from East Germany about the "abuse" of the transit agreement but pointed out that Bonn is bound by the agreement to take steps to prevent such abuses.

A commission of senior government officials will meet here Wednesday to discuss what steps Bonn can take to halt the traffic in refugees. But the spokesman stressed that no new laws were contemplated and whatever legal action was taken would be in the framework of existing laws.

Pressed to say what West German law the refugee helpers were breaking, Mr. von Weizsäcker gave as an example "forging passports." But he stressed that West Germany would not send any refugees back.

He also emphasized that the government drew a distinction between commercial escape organizations and others who aided people to come to the West, implying that Bonn would turn a blind eye to the latter category.

Unofficial estimates put the known number of East Germans who have escaped by using the transit routes at about 100 a month since the beginning of this year. The refugees include more than 100 doctors, according to West German press reports.

Some of the escape organizations advertise in the West German press offering their services to those who wish to get relatives and friends out.

Today's threat of government preventive action only applies to the transit routes, the spokesman indicated. Escapes are also organized through the East bloc countries and at other points along the 800-mile of mined and barbed-wired border.

Long Process Seen By U.S. in Fixing East German Ties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—The State Department said today that it will be some time before diplomatic relations are established between the United States and East Germany.

Relations probably will not be arranged before the two Germanys are invited to join the United Nations, other sources said.

Press officer Charles W. Bray 3d commented on published reports that negotiations with the East Germans would open Thursday between Walter Stoessel, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and Dietmar Huke, acting head of the East German observer mission at the UN.

The purpose is to discuss procedures for subsequent talks on establishing diplomatic relations, Mr. Bray said.

In a second step, Mr. Bray said, an American team will go to East Berlin later this month. But their discussions will be "confined to administrative arrangements." Then, the spokesman said, there will be "detailed, substantial negotiations in September," probably in Washington.

Water Ski Expert Killed

BONN, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Bernd Rauchenwald, 31, Austrian water ski expert, died here today of injuries received when a kite to which he was strapped crashed into spectators watching practice for the German Grand Prix on the Nuerburgring race track on Saturday.



TWO SPANISH PRIESTS—The Rev. Julio Moura (left) and the Rev. Vicente Berenguer at London press conference where they spoke of the alleged atrocities in Mozambique.

To Ask Joint Stand by Allies

Brandt Party Pressing Drive Against Portugal Colonialism

BONN, Aug. 6 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party hopes to arrange an international conference of Social Democrats to discuss a common stand against Portuguese colonialism in Africa, a party spokesman said today.

Hans-Joerg Wischnewski, chairman of the International Relations Committee in the party's national executive, addressed a joint news conference with Marcelino dos Santos, vice-president of Frelimo, the African liberation front fighting Portuguese rule in Mozambique.

Mr. dos Santos and two fellow members of Frelimo's executive are in West Germany on a six-day visit at the invitation of the Bonn party's national executive.

The invitation, which was sharply criticized during the weekend by the Portuguese Embassy, was part of a campaign by party left-wingers to win a center Bonn line against Portugal, a NATO partner of West Germany, on the colonialism issue.

Mr. Wischnewski said that the Bonn Social Democrats and Mr. dos Santos' delegation reached agreement "on a number of important points" but differed on others.

He said his party supports independence for Mozambique, realization of the African population's right to self-determination, and an end to Portuguese colonial rule in Africa, and a return to peace in Mozambique "as soon as possible."

He also called for an outright ban on supplies of West German arms to Portugal for the defense of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Arms Use Seen

Mr. Wischnewski said that German weapons are being used in Mozambique, Angola and Portuguese Guinea-Bissau although under the present NATO arrangement, a clause limits Portugal's use of the weapons to its own defense.

The Social Democratic party plans to invite representatives of the two black liberation movements in Portuguese Angola for talks in Bonn later this year, he said.

The Bonn party also will invite leading Social Democrats of the Western alliance, including U.S. politicians and trade unionists, to a meeting to discuss a common stand on the Portuguese colonialism issue.

Bonn government sources today denied claims made last May that a jet fighter, said to have been shot down by rebels in Portuguese Guinea, was supplied by West Germany. They said that a Defense Ministry check showed that a fighter with the serial number listed by the rebels had never been delivered to Portugal by the West German armed forces.

Massacre Probe Sought

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Britain's opposition Labor party today demanded a probe into the alleged massacre of 42 African people by Portuguese troops in Mozambique.

The party issued the proposal after the Sunday Times of London published an article by a reporter who said an African boy had told him of surviving a massacre in the village of Chawola.

The boy, about 15, was quoted as saying five persons survived the massacre but "they could be in grave danger if their identities were made public."

Father Berenguer, who was in Mozambique from 1967 until this year, repeated allegations made by other Spanish priests that about 400 Africans were killed by troops on Dec. 16 in the villages of Wiriyamu, Juwau and Chawola.

He called for an official inquiry by the United Nations.

France Tightens Vigil For Illegal Entrants

PARIS, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—France has strengthened its police units considerably along its frontiers with Spain and Italy to reduce illegal immigration, officials said today.

An extra 500 men have been stationed along the Pyrenees border with Spain, many of them manning once abandoned customs posts. The strengthening of the frontier post at Menton, on the Italian border, has been doubled.

India Economy Drive Slashes Program of Family Planning

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (NYT).—India, where the population is steadily increasing by 13 million a year, is reducing birth-control programs.

The government decision, part of a stringent economy drive, means that construction plans have been set aside for family planning and mother-care centers in rural areas. At the same time, the government is reducing vasectomy efforts as well as birth-control publicity in cities as well as villages.

The budget cut was made known when provisions for 1973-1974 recently were approved. The Ministry of Health and Family Planning had demanded \$81.1 million, considerably lower than the previous year's budget of \$104 million, for family planning. But the government cut the allocation even further, to \$51.1 million.

Even more discouraging to family-planning workers are reports that the government, which is in deep financial trouble, will cut back birth-control programs even further.

High-Level Decision

Senior Health Ministry officials are reluctant to discuss the slash in the family-planning budget. This is partly because the decision was made at the highest levels of the Indian government. Experts concede, however, that the economy drive will blunt efforts to sustain birth-control programs.

"It will obviously hurt the program," one family-planning specialist said. "What this budget cut accurately reflects is the current level of political thinking about family planning."

Government officials have stated publicly that stringent economy measures were necessary in the "welfare" ministries and departments dealing with such "non-essentials" as health, family planning, nutrition and education. Key reasons for the cutback are "unplanned expenditures" for drought relief and wage increases among government employees as well as inflation.

Terming the reduction in the family-planning budget "a dangerous move," The Statesman, a respected daily newspaper, said recently: "While the current inflation and resources crisis warrant cuts in unproductive expenditure, family planning should have been left severely alone. It is patently absurd to regard it as

"nonessential" at a time when politicians and experts agree that the fruits of development are being neutralized by a fast-growing population."

Birth Rate Unchecked

India's birth rate has been unchecked by family planning drives in recent years. There are 57,000 Indian babies born daily, 21 million a year. With 8 million deaths, the annual increase is 13 million. India's population of 570 million is expected to reach one billion by the end of the century.

Originally, the government's target was to reduce the birth rate from 41 per 1,000 population in 1968 to 25 per 1,000 by 1976. The government has now extended the deadline to 1980. At present, the birth rate is about 37 per 1,000.

Senior health officials publicly deny that the budget cuts will seriously curtail family-planning programs. "These are economy measures that will not reduce the tempo of our efforts," said A. Chandra Sekhar, one of the highest family-planning officials in the government. "We're now doing some rethinking about our program in terms of sterilization camps and education. We're thinking of newer approaches of welfare centers where family planning is tied in with health and nutrition programs for the survival and longevity of children. We're thinking of a quality approach."

Indonesian Mob Attacks Chinese. Chops One Dead

JAKARTA, Aug. 6 (AP).—Hundreds of Indonesians, inflamed by the beating of an Indonesian by a Chinese, chopped one Chinese to death and seriously injured 23 others in a rampage yesterday in the West Java capital of Bandung.

The angry mob ransacked 914 stores and set fire to 192 motorcycles and 126 cars. The Bandung police chief said that 32 more Chinese suffered light injuries.

The riot began late yesterday afternoon and vehicles were still burning early this morning. About 150 Indonesians were detained by police.

The police said the riot flared after a Chinese hit an Indonesian youth, a bus driver, who allegedly scratched the man's car with his bus.

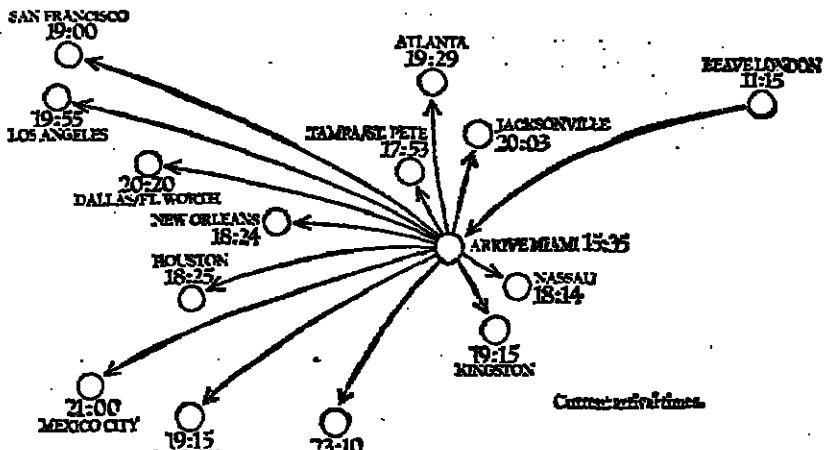
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Kissinger Meets Singapore Chief

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, held a private meeting in New York this weekend with Singapore's prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, to review the situation in Southeast Asia, the White House confirmed yesterday.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said the two men met at Kennedy International Airport for about an hour Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Lee came to New York from Ottawa, where he is attending the Commonwealth Conference.

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What It's All About

A substantial number of Americans including, reportedly, the White House, believe that the Watergate mess has been blown out of all proportion to its merits, that a sensational press combined with self-interested Democrats to "get" Mr. Nixon and to reverse, in effect, last November's verdict at the polls.

That a variety of interests have combined to profit, in one way or another, from the scandals arising from the Watergate investigation can be taken for granted. But that the matter itself is grave, that it cuts to the roots of American constitutional practice, is not the verdict of press or politicians alone. Justice Harry A. Blackmun, a man of conservative reputation, appointed to the Supreme Court by President Nixon, has referred in public to the "revelations of misplaced loyalties, of strange measures of the unethical, of unusual doings in high places," that have emerged from the Watergate inquiry. Indeed, he questioned whether it might not be time to rebuild the foundations of American society—foundations which, he suggested, could be "eroding."

Watergate was not the only evidence Justice Blackmun adduced from this grim conclusion; he placed it, rather, in "an environment of diffuse but broad taint and corruption in our public life." But Watergate, because its taint extended from the White House itself, must evidently be a major preoccupation of Americans—press, political leaders and public alike.

This stems from the fact that there is—

as Mr. Nixon's defenders have often stated—a "reservoir of power" in the presidency which is not precisely defined in the Constitution or the statutes. There must be this latent authority to allow action in grave emergencies. But precisely because it is latent, unspecified, the President assumes a very heavy responsibility when he exercises it, in person or by deputy. He may or may not be answerable to the courts or Congress, depending on circumstances. He is certainly answerable to the public whom he represents.

For this reserve power can be abused. It is not absolute. If it is used when not strictly necessary, or in support of a policy (like the war in Vietnam) which has come to be recognized as a failure, the President must expect to be called upon to explain. The Watergate break-in, the attempt to steal the Ellsberg psychological records, the use of fraud to conceal the early bombings in Cambodia, were perversions of the proper use of executive authority for which the President is accountable.

And since the legal precedents in such cases are unprecise, there is all the more reason why the court of public opinion is the one in which the ultimate verdict must be given. It is not an orderly court, it is given to brawling, snap judgments and evidence that is often suspect. But whenever any branch of government moves into an area which is contested by other branches, it is the people who must decide in the long run, and the people need all the information it is possible to obtain.

Global Inflation Fight

The end of the long search for a new managing director of the International Monetary Fund puts that agency in excellent position to break new ground by launching a coordinated attack on the worldwide inflation that is threatening the stability of the entire world monetary system.

H. Johannes Witteveen, an economist and former Dutch finance minister, brings impressive qualifications to a post that acquired great distinction and influence under his predecessor, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer of France. Mr. Schweitzer incurred the wrath of former Treasury Secretary Connally and other American officials for advocating—before it became acceptable Nixonian doctrine—that the United States contribute to a realignment of international exchange rates by some dollar devaluation to match the upward revaluations of other currencies.

It is ironic that a major principle reached at last week's meeting in Washington of the IMF's Committee of Twenty was that the future world monetary system should apply pressures equally to surplus and deficit countries to restore balance by changes in exchange rates or other actions.

Mr. Schweitzer, a dedicated, patient, and tactful administrator, did much to win the trust of the developing nations and to negotiate special drawing rights into existence—an achievement that holds great potential for the future of the monetary system. He deserves the thanks of all nations for holding the IMF together during a decade of exceptional strain.

The task facing Dr. Witteveen is highly complex. Under present circumstances, with countries inflating at various rates and great

uncertainty about the value of the dollar and other currencies, it would be disastrous to try to restore fixed exchange rates.

At the same time it is essential within a floating system to develop intelligent rules for national currency intervention. National central banks are now intervening in foreign currency markets in ways that could worsen inflation. For instance, Japan has used over \$3 billion of its monetary reserves to prevent the undervalued United States dollar from rising and the overvalued yen from sinking. This contributes to American inflation by intensifying Japanese demand for American goods—incidentally bringing on a disguised American revaluation in the form of export controls.

Developing a program to deal with worldwide inflation should be a top priority job for Dr. Witteveen. The nations have begun to follow "beggar-my-neighbor" policies; they are exporting inflation to one another (not deflation and unemployment, as during the great depression) by competitively raising interest rates to hold or attract capital, by racing each other for access to resources and imports, and by imposing controls on exports. But tighter and tighter money, caused by each nation acting on its own, could cause a sudden lurch toward world depression if the monetary brakes grab. The IMF should seek to harmonize both national monetary and fiscal policies as a means of checking worldwide inflation without causing depression. Dr. Witteveen has a tremendous opportunity for making an imaginative and innovative contribution to world economic cooperation and prosperity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

China's Party Struggles

Intersecting disputes between the various power groups in the Chinese Communist hierarchy have now been settled to the extent necessary for the holding of the long overdue Tenth Party Congress. The message is that the opposition to Mao's policy of rapprochement with the United States and intensified hostility to Russia has at long last been overcome or won over. Control by Mao and Chou En-lai having been reasserted, fresh arrangements can now be made for the succession. The last heir-apparent, Lin Biao, defense minister, was shot down two years ago while trying to defect to Russia by air. Yawning gaps left in the Politburo and government by this affair are now at last to be filled. Mao, it seems, is to be replaced by the familiar but usually ephemeral device of "collective leadership." The West must wish China stability on her new course.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Portugal and Mozambique

Four weeks after publication of Father Adrian Hastings' charges of a massacre by the Portuguese forces in Mozambique, his allegations have neither been proved nor disproved. But the circumstantial evidence strongly suggests that indiscriminate killing took place at a village or villages near Tete on Dec. 16, 1972. Still more plainly, these and other reports also indicate that for the past three years reprisal attacks and killings by the Portuguese forces have been common in their fight against the Frelimo guerrillas and in their defense of the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric project. Some of these reports had come out in 1971 and 1972, through missionaries and through Rhodesian sources. While details may be challenged or found incorrect—just as some of the details in Father Hastings' report remain doubtful—their broad validity now appears beyond question. It is a severe indictment of Portuguese policy in Mozambique.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1898

MADRID—The Council of Ministers has approved of the draft of the reply of the Government to the conditions of peace proposed by the United States. It is stated on good authority that the reply of San Juan will not call for a further reply from the United States. With the surrender of San Juan the last of our operations in the Western Hemisphere will have been concluded successfully.

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1923

PARIS—The legendary feat of swimming across the English Channel has been accomplished by Henry Sullivan, the American swimmer, who accomplished the feat yesterday, leaving the water at a point near Calais after battling for 27 hours against the tremendous odds and great hardships. Sullivan is the third man to succeed in this severe test.



Captive Balloon.

Because It Is There

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—Why is the United States bombing Cambodia? That is the question we ought to be asking in these last days before the Aug. 15 bombing cutoff fixed by Congress. Unfortunately, attention has been distracted from the real question by an unseemly flurry in the Supreme Court.

Justice William O. Douglas, in his attempt to bring the bombing to an immediate halt, has provided a sharp reminder that there is more to the judicial process than desired results. For even those who have yearned for judicial restraint on illegal presidential war-making ought to be able to see that this way of going about it was counter-productive.

On July 25 Judge Orrin Judd of the Federal District Court in Brooklyn held the bombing unconstitutional. He found that Congress had never authorized any form of war on Cambodia and that President Nixon was therefore acting without authority.

In fact and in law, the judge's conclusions seem to me correct. But what judges do have the last word, least of all in such large matters. A Court of Appeals panel thereupon stayed Judd's decision until it could review the case.

Douglas removed that stay, thus putting into immediate effect an injunction against the bombing—until his colleagues in turn overruled him. He said he was not deciding the merits of the matter. Just as any judge would hold up a prisoner's execution to hear the appeal, he said, he would set to prevent the deaths of Cambodian peasants or American flyers.

Analogy Fails

But the analogy fails. Douglas was not just preserving the status quo, as in the ordinary capital case. He was effectively deciding the merits of great constitutional issues—the President's war-making power and the authority of the courts to regulate it. However much one credits him for

courage and sincerity of feeling, his opinion was utterly unpersuasive.

There are several unhappy consequences. The spectacle of justices overruling each other in quick succession can hardly enhance the public's respect for the Supreme Court. Bringing the whole court in on the question of a stay may cloud the authority of Judd's thoughtful opinion on the constitutional issue, which is still to be reviewed in the Court of Appeals.

But worst of all is the likelihood that the attention to questions of judicial procedure will reduce concern for the meaningful questions—moral and political—about the bombing of Cambodia.

Why does the United States government want to bomb right up to the congressional deadline?

President Nixon and Henry Kissinger said originally that the bombing was essential because delicate contacts looking to a Cambodian settlement were under way, and bombing kept the pressure on for agreement. So far as we can tell, that was simply deception or wishful thinking. Neither side in Cambodia has shown any interest in talking to the other. Prince Sihanouk made his feelings insultingly clear by arranging to be away in North Korea during a planned Kissinger visit to Peking.

'Durable Peace'

The other day the President, in an attempt to blame Congress for whatever may happen in Indochina, attacked the Aug. 15 bombing cutoff as "abandonment of a friend." He assured "the brave and beleaguered Cambodian people" that he would "continue to work for a durable peace."

Well, the poor people of Cambodia have had a fair taste of Richard Nixon's friendship, enough for a lifetime. He bombed their country for 14 months in secret. He gave quick support to the coup that deposed Sihanouk and shattered Cambodia's rela-

tively peaceful neutrality—it indeed assisted American agents did not assist in the coup. He invaded Cambodia in 1970. He has bombed it again now for months, in gross violation of law.

Why? Because bombing is all Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger can think to do in their frustration. It may not have any significant political effect in Cambodia. It evidently cannot preserve the Lon Nol government. At this point it cannot produce any effects except useless death and destruction. But it feeds the emotions of power in Nixon and Kissinger.

The truth they have not yet recognized is that "durable peace" in Cambodia and elsewhere in Indochina can come only when the United States gives up its false pretensions to power there. The cruelty and the absurdity of American policy is done only be dramatized by 10 last days of bombing for the sake of bombing.

Bernard Levin From London:

If you ask how many people must be burned to death before the government gets off its complacent posterior... the government turns sad, reproachful eyes upon you.

LONDON.—Here we go again. My theme today I have developed before in this space; I have written about it countless times in the British press; I have gone over it in detail on television. Others have done much the same. For the past week or so it has virtually filled the papers here. But nothing has been done, nothing is being done, and it is a reasonable bet that nothing will be done.

About what? About the inadequate, pitifully inadequate, inexcusably inadequate, criminally inadequate state of the law in Britain on the subject of protection for the public from avoidable death or injury in various forms of accident and particularly in fires. What has caused the latest round of demonstrations and calls for action is, of course, the appalling catastrophe in the amusement center in the Isle of Man, where at least 50 people were burned to death in a fire which gutted the entire building within seven minutes of its starting.

I hope my American readers will pause there for a moment and contemplate the implications of that fact: A huge building, designed to hold many hundreds, even thousands, of people simultaneously, was made in such a way, of such material, that fire swept through it from end to end and from floor to roof within seven minutes. The pharisees are already at work, smugly saying that it couldn't have happened on the mainland. (The Isle of Man has a considerable amount of local autonomy, makes its own taxation; it presents itself in consequence as a romantic link with Britain's ancient past, though in fact it is only a squalid little fief years behind the rest of the country. Not least, as has now become apparent, in its fire regulations.)

The material the roof and inner walls were made of, for instance, was a plastic that seems to have burned like paper, and many a local fire chief in mainland Britain has been heard to say already that it would never have been approved outside the Isle of Man. Perhaps. But the rest of the country has nothing to be proud of. Hardly a week goes by, for instance, without somebody (frequently me) drawing attention to such scandals as the fact that a vast amount of domestic upholstered furniture is stuffed with material which burns as though it is made not merely of paper but of petrol-soaked paper, and nothing is done about it, largely for the amazing reason that there is nothing which can legally be done about it—there are no powers by which the manufacture or import of such goods can be banned.

But the situation is much worse than that. After decades of agitation, studded with countless fatalities in fires, an act was passed in 1971 which gave the fire services the duty, well as the right, to inspect public premises (hotels, theatres, schools, hospitals, bars, meeting halls and the like) for the ability of their construction materials, construction and design to refuse a certificate allowing them to be put to the essential requirements will scarcely be believed, yet it is true, that the Home Secretary (the cabinet minister in charge of the fire service) has so far authorized the application of the 1971 act only to hotels. We can still burn to death, as in any other type of public building.

Money

If you ask the ministry, the act's laws have not also been imposed on all other places where the public gather, the reply that the fire services have a money man or two whom available to cover everything the act has to be brought to effect gradually, over a considerable number of years. If you ask the ministry why, then, a fire service is not allowed to do the job the law allows them to do, you find you are being told the ministry's deaf. If you then ask publicly many people must be burned to death before the government off its complacent posterior takes fire-prevention in Britain seriously, the government is sad, reproachful eyes upon like a spaniel that has been justly beaten.

Yet the answer to that question is: Certainly must and probably thousands. I am citing in Britain. Oh, is the most notorious would simply be closed down say, New York fire rules applied to them. There are in every town whose authorities are breaking no British law who would be arrested in a day in half the countries world for the quality of fire-precautions.

And now, after the disaster the Isle of Man, the but of complacency are being hatched, with smug cries from rest of Britain of "it could happen here." But it could

Nixon, Cox, and ITT

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Investigation of the ITT affair by special prosecutor Archibald Cox has advanced so far that some of the incriminating memoranda were in his hands when their existence was first revealed by the Senate Watergate committee last week.

Moreover, Cox is pressing a reluctant White House to release its secret ITT file. Whether or not that succeeds, Cox has sufficient evidence to seek indictments of high-level figures, including former Attorney-General John Mitchell. What's more, evidence showing political influence in anti-trust decisions will come perilously close to President Nixon.

Sen. Sam Ervin's Watergate hearings may indeed turn out less important than the special prosecutor's ITT investigation. Whereas senior aides at the White House believe Ervin's threat has subsided, they fear the breadth, intensity and duration of Cox's expanding operation.

Nowhere is the danger to a beleaguered President greater than in Cox's probe of how a government anti-trust suit against the merger of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. with the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. was blocked. Although Cox is tight-lipped, Justice Department sources believe he is not far from going to the grand jury.

Colson's Memo

Actually, Cox was not aware of the March 30, 1972, memorandum by Charles W. Colson, then White House special counsel, unveiled by the Ervin committee last Wednesday. But he was well aware of some of the incriminating documents listed by Colson. Of six intragovernmental memoranda that Colson warned might tie the White House to the ITT affair, at least two—and possibly more—are believed in Cox's possession.

Seeking more evidence, Cox for weeks privately requested ITT documents held by Fred Fielding, deputy White House counsel. As in many other requests for papers, White House special counsel Fred Bushardt did not say yes or

no, but stalled. Frustrated, Cox went public July 27, demanding the Fielding file (which received little attention amid the uproar over White House tape recordings).

In the eyes of White House lawyers, Cox's informal demand for the Fielding file poses fustier problems than his subpoena for the celebrated tapes. To deny Cox the Fielding file would seemingly contradict Mr. Nixon's May 22 pledge not to claim executive privilege "concerning possible criminal conduct."

Consequently, a key presidential assistant informed us, the Fielding file is not the same as the tapes and no decision has yet been made to claim executive privilege. Contrary to widespread fears, he added, the Fielding file still exists and was not fed to the White House paper shredder.

Although Cox believes the White House tapes may prove inconclusive and not imperative to prosecution of the Watergate case, the Fielding file may well contain the missing papers described by Colson. Therefore, it could prove critical to the ITT case.

Furthermore, the ITT case, by tracing political influence over anti-trust policy to high places in the administration and possibly the Oval Office, poses a

threat to Mr. Nixon's power greater than Watergate.

This partially explains why White House senior staff, dismissing the Ervin case as bumbling its partisan slights against the President's advisers about Cox, Mr. Nixon's top advisers would have preferred that the special prosecutor himself to the narrowest of Watergate and Ervin's case, a hot-headed middle-level aide in the White House threaten the President may have to Cox even if that also means his removal; Attorney-General John Richardson.

Senior presidential aides such wild talk. Cox is too close to be dispensed with simply sacking him. But his deeply uneasy as the crew fessor from Harvard pokes hidden corners of the White House. The fact is now has secret papers about and is demanding still more justifies that unease.

مكتبة الشارقة

Save-the-Alps Movement

By Paul Hofmann

INNSBRUCK, Austria (NYT)—From the stalling lakes near Salzburg to the majestic Engadine Valley in Switzerland, the Alpine scene tends this season to have a building crane in the foreground.

The big thing throughout the vast Alpine arc from Grenoble, France, to the Yugoslav border is not mountain climbing or yodeling, but buying into a "residence" (the English word is used everywhere)—a condominium building in mock-Tyroler style with basement garages, elevators, apartments on three or four floors or even more and a cable hookup with the nearest mountaintop community television antenna.

"Mass tourism and the second-home movement are threatening to create a huge Alpine slum from Munich to Milan," a Swiss official said. "Rich people from Zurich, Paris, Frankfurt and the big cities in northern Italy want to have their three rooms with a bathroom and terrace and all household appliances right at the edge of some glacier. They are destroying the unique Alpine world."

Geographer's Warning
A Bavarian state geographer, Walter Datz, warned: "If the present building boom in the Alps goes on at the current rate, the last construction gap between Lake Constance and Berchtesgaden will be closed in 50 years, and a compact settlement will then exist."

A coalescing Alpine exurbia is already skirting the northern flank of the Tyrolean ranges on

a 150-mile front. New roads, hotels and motels, cable railways, ski lifts, outdoor swimming pools for just three or four warm weeks every year and, above all, the craving of well-off West German city dwellers for holiday homes, in the mountains are rapidly transforming many once-solitary Alpine sites into an almost urban ambience.

The cranes and the concrete conveyors are busy in Cortina d'Ampezzo, a bustling Italian city with supermarkets and traffic jams amid the grandeur of the towering Dolomites.

Bulldozers are tearing open the flanks of the sunny Lenzersheide-Valbella defile in the Swiss canton of Grisons to develop the area for mass tourism.

Virtual Suburbs
Berchtesgaden, Bad Reichenhall and other places around what was once Hitler's inaccessible "eagle's nest" have become virtual suburbs of Munich, full of high-rise "second homes" for residents of the Bavarian capital.

And here in Innsbruck, the administrative and industrial center of the Austrian Tyrol, the solemn wall of the northern range has become a backdrop for a jagged new skyline of tower buildings—and more construction cranes.

Everywhere "residence" projects are the big money-makers for Alpine real-estate developers. Municipalities are less enthusiastic about the second homes for city slickers because they remain empty most of the year and do not broaden the tax base appreciably.

"The second-home owners want electric light, sewerage, water, a

New apartment buildings in Innsbruck, Austria.

NYT.

good road in front of their property—but they don't want to pay for all this," complained a town councilman of an expanding community near the Resia Pass, between Italy and Austria.

French Centers
Some French winter-sports centers permit the sale of apartments only to those who pledge to become residents for more than a few weeks and weekends.

The building boom in the mountainous core of Europe has also given rise to a "Save the Alps" movement that is sweeping across national boundaries. Conservationists in Switzerland, Italy, Austria and West Germany maintain that regional cooperation is needed to protect the Alpine environment from the bulldozers, the cranes and the polluters.

Ecological planning in the Alps is as difficult as fighting 30 fires with only 10 fire engines, according to Peter Athesander, a Swiss sociologist. He is crusading for an interregional planning authority, able to coordinate the zoning laws and other conservation policies of the national and local governments in the Alpine area.

In the past few months a number of international groups have started discussing problems common to the Alpine countries. The International Press Institute sponsored a conference on co-operation among the Alpine regions here last March, with French, Swiss, Italian, West German and Austrian experts participating. The conference heard a violent attack on skiing by a Swiss conservationist, Prof. Fritz Schwarzenbach.

Anti-Social Sport

"Skiing is becoming an anti-social sport," he charged. Local population is being expelled from its villages, which are being transformed into centers of real-estate speculation, fostered by tax relief. Disastrous roads are being built at public expense to please contractors of condominium apartments and chair lifts. All this to sell a million pairs of skis a year. We are promoting an absurd sport that causes huge social costs and enormous damage to the territory."

Earlier the provincial government of the Austrian Tyrol took the lead in bringing together a loose grouping of eight Alpine regions in four countries for collaboration on such questions as ecology, area planning, transportation and agriculture. Taking part are the Swiss canton of Grisons; Lombardy, Trentino and Alto Adige; or South Tyrol, in Italy; the Austrian provinces of Vorarlberg, Tyrol and Salzburg; and the West German state of Bavaria.

At two meetings—a third is scheduled next fall—the eight regions have reached few specific accords.

The chief of the regional government of Lombardy, Piero Bassetti, pushed the idea of a railroad network rather than highways and was supported by most of the others.

A plan was adopted in principle to build a long rail tunnel under the Brenner Pass as an alternative to the 106-year-old Brenner railroad, which climbs almost 4,500 feet in innumerable bends and tunnels to link Italy with Austria and Bavaria.

Another Railroad

The regional group also agreed on a project for another railroad under the 8,945-foot Spilgen Pass between Switzerland and Italy as a link between Chur, the capital of the Grisons, and Como and Milan.

The majority of the regional representatives, though favoring a measure of collaboration across state frontiers, have been rather cool so far to the mountain mystique of some Tyrolean enthusiasts, who want to set up a supra-national community. The proposed group, which would have one foot in the European Common Market and the other outside, would comprise the nine million Frenchmen, Swiss, Italians, Germans and Austrians who live in the Alps.

Voicing the skepticism, Karl Ruppert, a professor at Munich and an early advocate of conservationism in the mountains, who now seems to be having second thoughts, said, "Let's not create an immense Alpine museum." Similarly, Prof. Athesander, the Swiss expert, warned: "The Alpine region mustn't become a neat, pretty flower garden, isolated from the evolution of the rest of Europe."

South Tyrol

Many Italians, wary of the talk of an Alpine community, suspect that it might affect the status of

the South Tyrol, Austrian for centuries until the end of World War I. It is now a semi-autonomous Italian province.

Amid all the debate on the Al-

pine environment and way of life, some are doing something about it. In a 912-to-110 referendum vote, the citizens of Coldrerio and Novazzano, two Swiss towns, have

rejected a plan to create a Disneyland-type holiday and fun center—with an Indian village and a Western saloon—on their territory.

Taking the Poison Out of Cassava

WHEN the ships of the Magellan expedition dropped anchor at what is today Rio de Janeiro, the sailors ate bread supplied by the Brazilian Indians, but failed to appreciate it. It was described by the expedition's chronicler as "a round white bread [made] from the pith of a tree, and it is not very good." Later Indians showed the Europeans a "white powder from a root, which they ate because they have nothing else," and it was subsequently reported that the Portuguese live on raw meat and a sweet root that they call *cayup*.

In all three cases, the food involved was presumably cassava, on which the chronicler was right the second and third times, but not the first; it is made from a root, not from pith. If it did not seem particularly good, it may have been because the sailors ate the wrong kind of cassava—sweet cassava, which is eaten directly as a vegetable, fresh or dried, in areas where it is found, but which has little taste to begin with and what there is disappears in the long boiling to which it must be subjected to make it soft enough to eat.

The gourmet's cassava is the bitter cassava, which, however, is not eaten in the same fashion; it would, indeed, be literally a fatal error to do so. Bitter cassava is poisonous; in the days of the Spanish conquistadores Arakak Indians chewed it to commit suicide and thus escape torture.

The Best

It is a curious circumstance that for several foods which have both poisonous and nonpoisonous varieties, the poisonous kind is, gastronomically speaking, the best. Sweet almonds and bitter almonds provide another case in point; in both the bitter almond and bitter cassava, prussic acid is the venomous element. Amazonian Indians even today get rid of the acid by the same method their prehistoric ancestors used. They grate the root, pack the resulting pulp into a tressed wickerwork cylinder, and suspend it from the branch of a tree with a heavy weight attached to it. The basket is thus constricted and forces out the juice. More modern methods are employed elsewhere to get rid of the poisonous sap which, once extracted from the pulp, can be rendered harmless by simple boiling; prussic acid evaporates at 76 degrees.

Cassava was in all probability a native of the Amazonian region (it is certainly a native at least of the subtropical and tropical American area which includes the Amazon), but it is known to us by a Caribbean word because it was in the West Indian islands that Europeans first encountered it. The Spaniards called it *cassabe* in imitation of *carabi*, the word used for it by the Taino Indians, who were completely exterminated by the Spaniards, but not before they had taught the less gifted Caribs how to grow and prepare the root.

The rest of the cassava's vocabulary comes from Tupi, the Brazilian Indian language, which may for that matter have inspired the Taino name, which is not far from *cassiri*, beer made from cassava juice, which went by that name in prehistoric Amazonia and is still so called there today. The Tupi word for cassava itself was *manioc*, our *manioc*, and one of the principal products made from it was *typpoca-lapoca*: for whenever you eat this bland and innocent food you are partaking of the poisonous cassava root, at least if you are benefitting by the favored variety, perversely named *Manihot esculenta*, edible *manioc*, though this designates what ought to be called nonedible *manioc*, the poisonous bitter cassava.

Cassava root, which is composed almost exclusively of starches and sugars, was the basic food of pre-Columbian South American Indians, playing for them the role assumed elsewhere by cereals, of which they had none, or the potato-like plants, which do not grow well in hot climates. In the Caribbean, its importance was marked by an annual ceremony when bread made from cassava flour was blessed by Indian priests and then divided among all those present, who kept the pieces of consecrated bread for the rest

Waverley Root

of the year to ward off evil. The Carib Indians also used the juice, cassareep, freed of its prussic acid, mixed with hot peppers, to produce a sort of all-purpose seasoning, for they never learned how to extract salt from the sea; it was called *coui*, and is still used today. In inland tropical America, the Indians opened clearings in the jungle to plant cassava, developing 500 species of the genus *Manihot*.

Europeans were quick to recognize the value of cassava as a basic easy-to-grow food for tropical countries, and introduced the plant into their hot-climate colonies. Cassava today is the world's fourth most important tuber food crop, following the potato, the sweet potato and the yam. In Brazil, tropical Africa and Madagascar, it holds the position of wheat in Europe.

Despite today's competition from sources of starch unknown to the pre-Columbian Indians, cassava is still predominant in its region of origin. When natives of the French-speaking Caribbean islands use the word *farine* (flour), it is cassava flour that they mean. Throughout the Caribbean, cassava bread is called *Carib bread* or simply "our bread." It is cassava juice which gives a luring bitterness flavor to pepper pot, Trinidad's traditional meat stew.

In Brazil, birthplace of cassava, *farinha de mandioca*, manioc flour, goes into almost everything—soups, stews, bread, cakes, candy, and above all the cassava meal dishes known as *farofas*, which are as versatile as Italian risotto; they can appear as side dishes with almost anything else or grace the table on their own, garnished with all sorts of piquant additions, like pilafs; or even be used to stuff poultry. As though this were not enough, the Brazilian table is often adorned with a *farinheira*, a flour shaker from which *farinha* is dusted liberally on everything, as is grated cheese in Italy.

In Indonesia, where Europeans introduced cassava in the 18th century, its flour goes into the famous shrimp bread of that country. Tropical India employs it extensively. Africa seems to be the only place where cassava leaves are cooked for human consumption, but there also the chief use of cassava is in the form of flour made from its roots, which goes into bread or porridge—*funge* in Angola (where, however, it is now being largely replaced by wheat bread); *posho* in West Africa; mealie-meal in Zululand; and *gari*, made from slightly fermented flour, in Ghana, where it bids fair to become the national dish.

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Two Dutchmen Assail Danes On Jesus Film

THE HAGUE, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Two members of the Dutch parliament attacked the Danish government today for giving financial support to the production of the film, "The Love Life of Jesus Christ."

The two members of a Protestant splinter party said that they had lodged a protest with the Danish Embassy here, noting that the title of the film alone was an insult to Christians.

P. Jongeling and A.J. Verburgh, members of the Reformed Political Union, said that the Danish government had provided a 600,000-kroner guarantee for a film which had no scientific or artistic value but which merely stirred up hatred.

They pointed out that there are no historic sources for the love life of Christ.

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Dizzy Gillespie's Ventures Into Classical Music Haunts

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 6 (IHT).—Just about everyone connected with the concert and recital end of classical music has, for the past two or three years, been trying to evolve ways of breaking out of the rut of 19th century and baroque programs and of relaxing the solemn ritual of the symphony or chamber music concert and the solo recital.

André Previn, in his second year as director of the South Bank summer season, has been trying a lot of gambits, including a recital of Victorian ballads and duets by tenor Robert Tear and baritone Benjamin Luxon; an evening of Danish ballads from the Middle Ages by guitarist-jutist Ingolf Olsen, and other programs featuring a variety of instrumentalists and singers centered on music by Ravel, Rachmaninov and Nicholas Maw, the latter being the composer-in-residence for the two-week season. Attendance has been both variable and unpredictable.

One of the larger audiences turned up Saturday night for what was easily the oddest juxtaposition of all, a program offering Maw's String Quartet (1968), played by the Tel Aviv Quartet, in the first half, and the Dizzy Gillespie Quintet in the second. Neither surprisingly nor unwisely, a considerable number of listeners timed their arrival for the second half.

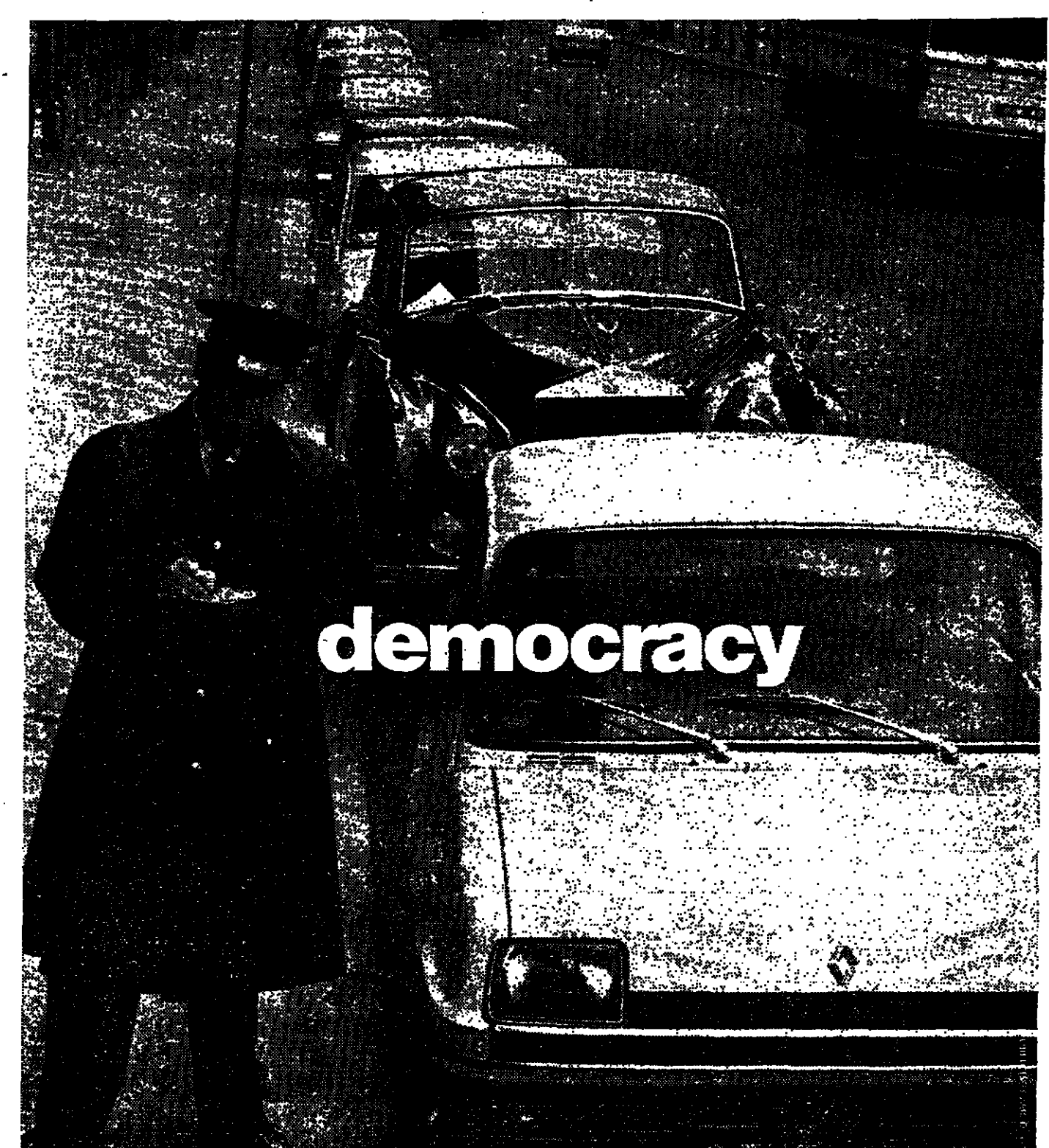
The original plan had been to give the second half to the Modern Jazz Quartet, more familiar than Dizzy Gillespie in the haunts of classical music. But this fell through, and Dizzy, now enjoying a successful stay at Ronnie Scott's in Soho, was persuaded to leap in. One could not, in the event, imagine a more felicitous substitution.

The group of musicians now completing Dizzy's quintet—piano, guitar, electric bass and drums—none of them famous, offer the most congenial setting and backing for his imaginative, sensitive and brilliant virtuosity that he has had in years.

Each is capable of an accomplished and original solo turn; each gives thoughtful, creative support to the solo turns of his colleagues, and they all give Dizzy, who seems to be at the top of his form, an ideal showcase for his familiar but often squandered genius. This was delightful, sophisticated chamber music, and of a very high order.



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This said, we still have not found a way to have your parking fines lifted.

RENAULT

**Bonn Surplus
In Payments
Is Reduced****June Basic Balance
Totals 407 Million DM**

FRANKFURT, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—The surplus in West Germany's basic payments balance narrowed to a preliminary 407 million deutsche marks in June from a revised surplus of 1.22 billion DM in May and a surplus of 3.38 billion DM in the 1972 month, the Bundesbank reported today.

For the first half, the basic balance showed a 4.51 billion DM surplus, down from a surplus of 10.25 billion DM a year ago.

The basic balance, which officials consider the best measure of the underlying trends, comprises the current accounts (the trade, services and transfer balances) and long-term capital transactions.

The balance of all transactions produced a preliminary June surplus of 3.62 billion DM, compared to a May deficit of 375 million DM and a surplus of 9.1 billion DM in June 1972. For the first six months, the overall balance showed a 15.38 billion DM surplus, up from 12.87 billion a year ago.

The current accounts produced a deficit of 314 million DM in June, compared with a revised 920 million DM surplus in May and a surplus of 54 million DM a year earlier.

The half-year total showed 2.38 billion DM surplus compared with a year-earlier deficit of 571 million DM.

The June trade surplus was down at 1.6 billion DM from 2.8 billion DM in May but exceeded the 1972 result by 400 million DM. Because of higher spending of German tourists abroad, the June services balance showed a 700 million DM deficit, widening from a 441 million DM deficit and a deficit of 243 million DM in 1972.

The transfer balance, mostly reflecting money sent home by foreign workers, showed a deficit of 1.33 billion DM, against 1.48 billion DM in May and 947 million DM a year ago.

**Spanish Refusing to Abandon
Expansion for Price Stability**

By Henry Giner

MADRID, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Spain, which has one of the highest economic growth rates in Europe, is refusing to sacrifice it in the interest of price stability.

Both the government and the Bank of Spain made clear recently that they prefer inflation to

the possibility of stagnation even though prices are also rising at one of the highest rates in Europe.

The government took some mild measures to slow inflation, such as raising the discount rate to 6 from 5 percent and floating a bond to soak up some excess liquidity. The governor of the central bank, Luis Corrales de Palma, declared that the social costs of recession and unemployment were more serious than those occasioned by inflation.

Prices Soar
Yet, as in other parts of Europe, the cost of living is the biggest complaint in Spain at the moment. For the first six months of the year prices rose by more than 6 percent according to official figures, some 4.5 percent from April to June alone.

Up to now, the discontent has been largely dampened by big wage increases that industry, heavily protected by a tariff wall, has been able to pass along in prices. But Spain's expansion is being increasingly sustained by exports and there is concern that these may be endangered by rising prices.

Tourism, Spain's biggest export industry, has shown little gain this year in terms of visitors and the export of shoes, the country's single biggest export item, has declined. The fact that Spain's competitors are also bothered by inflation has helped to keep the problem from becoming too serious.

In addition to the cost of living, another major complaint of many Spaniards has been the lack of political change in the sense of greater freedom and more participation in decision-making.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**More U.S. Banks Raise Prime Rate**

Several major U.S. banks raised their prime lending rates to 9 percent Monday, following through on a quarter-point increase initiated by three small banks on Friday. The increase Monday by Bank of America, First National City and Chase Manhattan assured that the 9 percent level would spread throughout the industry. The prime rate, the minimum interest banks charge their large corporate borrowers for short-term loans, has been raised 11 times since the beginning of this year, when it stood at 6 percent.

U.K. Firm Bids for Dutch Insurer

Commercial Union Assurance of Britain is offering 150 guilders a share for Delta-Lloyd Verzekeringgroep, Holland's second largest insurance company. The offer amounts to 210.3 million guilders (for \$32.3 million) and will be financed from Commercial Union's Eurocurrency resources. The board of Delta-Lloyd has agreed to recommend the offer. Commercial Union announced July 30 that it held 27.8 percent of the Dutch company and that it was about to conclude negotiations for the rest of the capital. However, the bid is to be countered by an offer from Holland's largest insurance company, Nationale-Nederlanden NV.

Car Sales in U.S. Surge

The new-car sales boom in the U.S. continued last month as retail sales of domestic and foreign-built autos rose 63 percent from a year

earlier. The sales pace was a record for the month, but gains by domestic models were outstripped by imports. Deliveries of domestic cars in the month rose 5.1 percent from the 1972 month to 807,906 units. Sales of foreign-built autos rose 14 percent to about 150,000 units. The gains by imports increased their share of the total U.S. market about 15 percent from 15 percent in the year-earlier month. But two of the three biggest importers—Toyota and Nissan—report severe shortages of inventories and face waits of several months before they are likely to replenish their supplies. The shortage comes at a time when the widely publicized "gasoline shortage" created a buying psychology that has been favoring such makers as Toyota and Datsun. GM dealer sales were up only slightly—0.6 percent—while Ford sales rose 10 percent, American Motors 16 percent and Chrysler 9 percent. VW, whose sales account for 4.3 percent of the total market, reported a gain of 5.7 percent for the month.

Nissan Estimates Net Sales for Half

Nissan Motor estimates that net profit for the half-year ending Sept. 31 will total between 24.3 billion and 24.8 billion yen, compared with 25.35 billion yen in the half-year ended March and 22.70 billion yen a year earlier. September-term sales are projected at 630 billion to 635 billion yen, up from 508.95 billion yen in March and up from 570.47 billion yen a year earlier. The company says its operating profit will decline somewhat in the latest half as a result of various cost increases.

See Further Squeeze on Profits**Europeans Fear Business Slowing Down**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Although Western Europe is barreling along at its fastest rate of economic expansion in two decades, the warnings of an abrupt slowdown, perhaps deteriorating into recession, are being heard with increasing frequency in business circles.

West German industrialists and bankers, French and British employers, associations, managers of Swiss multinationals and others foresee a softening of business and further squeeze on profits in the months ahead.

Not all are as pessimistic as

Joachim Zahn, managing director of Daimler-Benz, who finds the atmosphere in Germany worse than at any time since the late 1940s because of uncertainties in industrial relations, taxation, currency values and interest rates.

But the feeling that European business faces a trying period reveals itself in the state of company statements covering first-half results and in the rapid action of most European stock exchanges.

Inflation and tight money are the principal concerns. As Belgium and French bank rates went up last week after the unprecedented 2 1/2-point increase in Britain's bank rate to 11 1/2 percent, there was trepidation in the Belgian and French business communities.

The continuation of the liquidity squeeze in Germany, said Paul Mientzenberg, chairman of the Commerzbank of Frankfurt, could produce a particularly difficult period for companies in the fall that have not managed to secure adequate credit loans. There were bound to be revisions in company investment plans and inventories, he added.

German federal authorities reported meanwhile a sharper-than-usual seasonal decline in new orders in June—by 10 percent—which signaled to commentators that a rise in new orders in May was artificial, reflecting mainly fears of a new investment tax.

Construction companies have already been hard hit by the German squeeze. The recent failure of the Bau-Kredit Bank of Dusseldorf, an institution with assets roughly equivalent to \$200 million, occurred because it had one-quarter of its loans with one borrower, a construction company that went bankrupt.

The officials of the small textile companies are worried in Germany. These companies are already hurt by high production costs and industry-wide overcapacity. Now they fear that Bonn may reduce trade barriers to permit the importation of more and less expensive textiles from Eastern Europe.

Shoe manufacturers in France such as Charles Jourdan and the Royans company in the Rhone valley have been laying off workers mainly because of competition from Italian companies. The latter now have a devalued lira to help them sell shoes more cheaply in France.

Also hit by unfavorable monetary forces was Sandoz, the Swiss pharmaceutical company, which, on the basis of 1972 exchange rates, had a 17 percent increase in sales in the first half of 1973. But based on the prevailing ex-

change rates, it reported a reduction in sales of 5 percent, totaling about 200 million Swiss francs (about \$71 million).

Switzerland's biggest multinational, Nestlé, has been finding the stock exchange weather a little rough. Though Swiss credit restrictions and a recent sell recommendation by the Banque de Commerce contributed to a 10 percent drop in its shares last week in Zurich.

A steadier dollar in the foreign exchange markets and the ragged performance of most European exchanges is seen by a number of specialists as leading to more active interest in American shares by Europeans.

**EEC Sets Ban
On Exports
Of Hard Wheat**

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6 (Reuters).

—The Common Market Commission said today it has banned all exports of hard wheat from the community, effective from last Saturday.

The commission said it acted because it had received a large number of export license applications in the last few days after world prices had risen to about 20 percent above the community's target price.

The EEC normally exports very little hard wheat, but the soaring world prices, caused by a worldwide cereals shortage, were threatening to create a massive outflow from the community, informed sources said.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Spot	30-day	60-day	90-day
Belg. fr. (A.)	34.35	34.21	—
Belg. fr. (B.)	35.75	35.50	—
Dutch guilder	3.76	3.75	—
Den. krone	5.45	5.37	—
Swedish	22.48	22.45	—
Fr. fr. (A.)	4.15	4.15	—
Fr. fr. (B.)	4.15	4.11	—
Guil. (A.)	2.07	2.05	—
Guil. (B.)	2.07	2.05	—
Irish pound	4.20	4.20	—
Lira (A.)	612	610	—
Lira (B.)	578	575	—
Pound	56.74	56.74	—
Schilling	17.48	17.25	—
Sw. krona	4.95	4.95	—
Swiss franc	2.06	2.06	—
Yen	360	360	—

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency conditions in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

**Grain Exports
Evoke Fears
In U.S. Trade****Accelerating Orders
Threaten Home Supply**

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—Accelerating exports are threatening to empty U.S. grain bins, portending short supplies and even higher food prices for months to come.

Strong export demand for wheat, corn and soybeans already has pushed prices sharply higher, and these are now being passed on to consumers in higher prices for meat, milk, eggs and bakery products. But the worst might be yet to come.

"In a few months, the United States will be buying grain, not selling it," contends a flour miller who has been comparing available wheat supplies with foreign and domestic demand—and coming to gloomy conclusions.

R. H. Uhlmann, president of Standard Milling Co. of Missouri, agrees that despite prospects for record U.S. grain crops this year the supply situation is becoming critical. "We're actually on the verge of a panic," he says.

The government, which has been encouraging increased exports of farm products as a means of strengthening the trade balance, discounts the gloom-and-doom warnings. Government analysts say that with expected bumper harvests there will be plenty of grain to fill both export demand and domestic needs.

"There is no figure for any grain danger point," asserts Frank C. McKnight, associate general sales manager for the Agriculture Department's export marketing service. "We do publish regular reports of what we export export demand to be," he explains, "and if sales are greater than those estimates, that presumably is the point at which domestic users should start worrying."

They already are. The government's But already export registrations show 950 million in the 1973-74 season that began July 1, which would be 8 percent less than last season, when big Soviet purchases ballooned shipments. But already export registrations show 950 million bushels of wheat committed to overseas buyers, and many in the grain trade think the exports will spur higher than the government estimate.

Meanwhile, supplies elsewhere in the world are hard to get. Australia's harvest was very disappointing. Canada's crop has been hurt by drought and Argentina has banned further wheat exports from its bins, all of which helps increase the foreign demand for U.S. supplies.

What's more, millers and others warn that this year's U.S. wheat crop might not be as big as the 1.75 billion bushels that the government is counting on. Recent dry weather and a disappointing harvest of soft red wheat could trim 100 million bushels or so from the predicted total. That would cut the reserves by next June 30 to perhaps 250 million bushels, which is barely enough to meet demand.

"If it came to that, I'd expect the government to impose export controls," one grain trade observer says.

**Watergate Is Costing Nixon
Allegiance of Businessmen**

By Terry Roberts

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The Watergate affair has caused President Nixon to lose allegiance among the nation's leading businessmen, who traditionally are strong and highly influential supporters of Republican administrations.

This is the principal finding in an anonymous poll of the presidents of the 1,453 corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange conducted by The New York Times over the last three weeks.

Replies were received from 760 of the individuals, a response of 52 percent which is considered a highly reliable sampling. A strong majority (67 percent) of those who responded indicated they would still vote for President Nixon if the election were held now, but this was sharply lower than the 90 percent who said they had actually voted for him.

A majority (53 percent) of the respondents answered positively when asked if the Watergate matter had raised doubts in their minds about the administration's ability to deal effectively with the economy.

Another question asked: "Has the Watergate affair had negative impact on your confidence in the government?" An even larger majority (51 percent) answered yes.

The poll also indicated great dissatisfaction with the administration's program of economic controls. To the question "Are you in favor of the various measures the administration has adopted this year to combat inflation?" two-thirds (66 percent) answered no.

Among the comments written in by many respondents were numerous expressions of concern over the damage done to public confidence by the publicity that has surrounded the Watergate hearings.

"Trial by television as conducted by the Watergate committee tends to make me lose faith in our system of justice," wrote one respondent. "The committee should be reprimanded and then dissolved."

Virtually all of the respondents who took the time to add their personal comments to the questionnaire expressed antagonism to Mr. Nixon and to Sen. George McGovern (the Democratic nominee last fall), as well as to the administration's economic policies.

Other than the respondents who blamed the entire Watergate affair on the news media, there were few comments favorable to President Nixon.

**Occidental Oil, Libya Near
To 51% Government Takeover**

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).

Occidental Petroleum Corp. is close to reaching an agreement with Libya whereby the government would take over 51 percent of the U.S. firm's holdings in that country.

In return Occy would get long-term assurances of oil supplies, chairman and president Armand Hammer said today in an interview here. While admitting Occidental would lose more than half its investment in Libya as a result of such a deal, he said that "we believe a participation deal will be worked out on a 51 percent equity basis for the government immediately."

"Compensation would be on the book value of properties with some kickbacks for us in the form of a long-term contract for sale of the 51 percent of the oil which would accrue to Libya under the agreement," he added.

Occidental is also seeking

Japanese cooperation in the sale of oil that the company is expected to be producing in Peru. Reports circulated last week saying Occidental was seeking a loan in Japan for this deal.

"This is incorrect," explained Mr. Hammer. "We have had discussions with the government-owned Japan Petroleum Development Corp. and with several of the Japanese trading organizations relative to the sale of \$300 million of Peruvian oil to them. We suggested that buyers would give us an advance of \$1 per barrel on that oil. No loan was mentioned."

Regarding the firm's operations in general, Mr. Hammer noted that Occidental is showing record revenues and a major turnaround in its earnings with all indications that the upward established in this year's first half will extend through the second half.

Output Down
Occidental's Libyan production amounts to 340,000 barrels per day, well below the 424,000 barrels of 1972 and only about half the production of 1970. The government has been holding back output, allegedly as a conservation measure.

Mr. Hammer is here for negotiations with Soviet officials on projects involving natural gas and petroleum development in Siberia and a chemical contract described by Russian authorities as "the biggest deal ever made between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Occidental is also seeking

**A Late Rally
Pushes Prices
Up on NYSE****Light Selling Attributed
To Rising Loan Rates**

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Nervousness over the sharp rise in interest rates exerted light selling pressure on stock prices most of today, but a late rally in the blue chips and in some of the glamour stocks helped fuel an overall advance.

The turnaround, which came in the final 90 minutes of trading, had been expected by many analysts because of what they had regarded as a "technical oversold condition" after a week-long slide.

Still, analysts suggested that the absence of significant volume continued to indicate a general investor wariness over inflation. Watergate and, most of all, spiraling short-term interest rates.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, which had been down several points during the morning, finished with a net gain of 3.91 at 912.78.

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange rose to 12.32 million shares, up from 9.94 million Friday.

Levitz Furniture, the most active stock, rose 5/8 to 8 1/2. It reported higher July sales.

Xerox, which had been down more than a point in early trading, finished unchanged at 157 7/8. It has filed patent infringement actions against IBM.

IBM, which has denied any wrongdoing, finished off 1/2 to 311.

Elm Lilly, another soft spot, dropped 5 1/8 to 83 3/4 after the government ruled that the company's widely sold Darrow was a narcotic and should be brought under narcotics controls.

Prices were mixed in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index picked up 0.02 to 23.37.

Bowmar Instrument spurred 3 3/4 to 44 3/8. Superscope rose 1 5/8 to 35 1/8 and Valmac Industries added 3 5/8 to 23 1/8. The NASDAQ index of Over-the-Counter industrial stocks rose 0.82 to 101.84.

Bonds prices closed at their lowest levels of the day, completely erasing any remaining gains scored in last week's brief rally.

Governments were lower by 1/4 to 1/2 point with some of the more popular trading bonds down even more sharply. Corporate rates also eased across the board with losses running to 1/2 point in places.

Federal funds traded mostly at 10 5/8 percent.

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as a Managing Director.

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Telephone: 01-426 3000 Telex: 88547/5 and 88550/6
Western American Bank (Europe) Limited is owned by The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., Hamburg Bank Limited,
London, National Bank of Detroit, Security Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles and Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$10,000,000

Bowater-Ralli Far East Holdings Limited
Unconditionally Guaranteed by
The Bowater Corporation Limited
Five-Year Loan

This financing has been arranged by

The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation **The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.**

In cooperation with

The Nikko Securities Co., (Asia) Ltd. **Wardley Limited**

The funds have been provided by

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. **The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation**
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited **The Nippon Fudosen Bank, Limited**
The Sanwa Bank, Limited **The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.**
The Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited **The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Company Limited**

June 26, 1973

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Net Chg.
100 1/2% Treasury Note	100 1/2	100 1/4				+ 1/4
100 1/4% Treasury Note	100 1/4	100 1/8				+ 1/8
100 1/8% Treasury Note	100 1/8	100 1/16				+ 1/16
100 1/16% Treasury Note	100 1/16	100 1/32				+ 1/32
100 1/32% Treasury Note	100 1/32	100 1/64				+ 1/64
100 1/64% Treasury Note	100 1/64	100 1/128				+ 1/128
100 1/128% Treasury Note	100 1/128	100 1/256				+ 1/256
100 1/256% Treasury Note	100 1/256	100 1/512				+ 1/512
100 1/512% Treasury Note	100 1/512	100 1/1024				+ 1/1024
100 1/1024% Treasury Note	100 1/1024	100 1/2048				+ 1/2048
100 1/2048% Treasury Note	100 1/2048	100 1/4096				+ 1/4096
100 1/4096% Treasury Note	100 1/4096	100 1/8192				+ 1/8192
100 1/8192% Treasury Note	100 1/8192	100 1/16384				+ 1/16384
100 1/16384% Treasury Note	100 1/16384	100 1/32768				+ 1/32768
100 1/32768% Treasury Note	100 1/32768	100 1/65536				+ 1/65536
100 1/65536% Treasury Note	100 1/65536	100 1/131072				+ 1/131072
100 1/131072% Treasury Note	100 1/131072	100 1/262144				+ 1/262144
100 1/262144% Treasury Note	100 1/262144	100 1/524288				+ 1/524288
100 1/524288% Treasury Note	100 1/524288	100 1/1048576				+ 1/1048576
100 1/1048576% Treasury Note	100 1/1048576	100 1/2097152				+ 1/2097152
100 1/2097152% Treasury Note	100 1/2097152	100 1/4194304				+ 1/4194304
100 1/4194304% Treasury Note	100 1/4194304	100 1/8388608				+ 1/8388608
100 1/8388608% Treasury Note	100 1/8388608	100 1/16777216				+ 1/16777216
100 1/16777216% Treasury Note	100 1/16777216	100 1/33554432				+ 1/33554432
100 1/33554432% Treasury Note	100 1/33554432	100 1/67108864				+ 1/67108864
100 1/67108864% Treasury Note	100 1/67108864	100 1/134217728				+ 1/134217728
100 1/134217728% Treasury Note	100 1/134217728	100 1/268435456				+ 1/268435456
100 1/268435456% Treasury Note	100 1/268435456	100 1/536870912				+ 1/536870912
100 1/536870912% Treasury Note	100 1/536870912	100 1/1073741824				+ 1/1073741824
100 1/1073741824% Treasury Note	100 1/1073741824	100 1/2147483648				+ 1/2147483648
100 1/2147483648% Treasury Note	100 1/2147483648	100 1/4294967296				+ 1/4294967296
100 1/4294967296% Treasury Note	100 1/4294967296	100 1/8589934592				+ 1/8589934592
100 1/8589934592% Treasury Note	100 1/8589934592	100 1/17179869184				+ 1/17179869184
100 1/17179869184% Treasury Note	100 1/17179869184	100 1/34359738368				+ 1/34359738368
100 1/34359738368% Treasury Note	100 1/34359738368	100 1/68719476736				+ 1/68719476736
100 1/68719476736% Treasury Note	100 1/68719476736	100 1/137438953472				+ 1/137438953472
100 1/137438953472% Treasury Note	100 1/137438953472	100 1/274877906944				+ 1/274877906944
100 1/274877906944% Treasury Note	100 1/274877906944	100 1/549755813888				+ 1/549755813888
100 1/549755813888% Treasury Note	100 1/549755813888	100 1/1099511627776				+ 1/1099511627776
100 1/1099511627776% Treasury Note	100 1/1099511627776	100 1/2199023255552				+ 1/2199023255552
100 1/2199023255552% Treasury Note	100 1/2199023255552	100 1/4398046511104				+ 1/4398046511104
100 1/4398046511104% Treasury Note	100 1/4398046511104	100 1/8796093022208				+ 1/8796093022208
100 1/8796093022208% Treasury Note	100 1/8796093022208	100 1/17592186044416				+ 1/17592186044416
100 1/17592186044416% Treasury Note	100 1/17592186044416	100 1/35184372088832				+ 1/35184372088832
100 1/35184372088832% Treasury Note	100 1/35184372088832	100 1/70368744177664				+ 1/70368744177664
100 1/70368744177664% Treasury Note	100 1/70368744177664	100 1/140737488355328				+ 1/140737488355328
100 1/140737488355328% Treasury Note	100 1/140737488355328	100 1/281474976710656				+ 1/281474976710656
100 1/281474976710656% Treasury Note	100 1/281474976710656	100 1/562949953421312				+ 1/562949953421312
100 1/562949953421312% Treasury Note	100 1/562949953421312	100 1/1125899906842624				+ 1/1125899906842624
100 1/1125899906842624% Treasury Note	100 1/1125899906842624	100 1/2251799813685248				+ 1/2251799813685248
100 1/2251799813685248% Treasury Note	100 1/2251799813685248	100 1/4503599627370496				+ 1/4503599627370496
100 1/4503599627370496% Treasury Note	100 1/4503599627370496	100 1/9007199254740992				+ 1/9007199254740992
100 1/9007199254740992% Treasury Note	100 1/9007199254740992	100 1/18014398509481984				+ 1/18014398509481984
100 1/18014398509481984% Treasury Note	100 1/18014398509481984	100 1/36028797018963968				+ 1/36028797018963968
100 1/36028797018963968% Treasury Note	100 1/36028797018963968	100 1/72057594037927936				+ 1/72057594037927936
100 1/72057594037927936% Treasury Note	100 1/72057594037927936	100 1/144115188075855872				+ 1/144115188075855872
100 1/144115188075855872% Treasury Note	100 1/144115188075855872	100 1/288230376151711744				+ 1/288230376151711744
100 1/288230376151711744% Treasury Note	100 1/288230376151711744	100 1/576460752303423488				+ 1/576460752303423488
100 1/576460752303423488% Treasury Note	100 1/576460752303423488	100 1/1152921504606846976				+ 1/1152921504606846976
100 1/1152921504606846976% Treasury Note	100 1/1152921504606846976	100 1/2305843009213693952				+ 1/2305843009213693952
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100 1/9223372036854775808% Treasury Note	100 1/9223372036854775808	100 1/18446744073709551616				+ 1/18446744073709551616
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100 1/18889465931478580854784% Treasury Note	100 1/18889465931478580854784	100 1/37778931862957161709568				+ 1/37778931862957161709568
100 1/37778931862957161709568% Treasury Note	100 1/37778931862957161709568	100 1/75557863725914323419136				+ 1/75557863725914323419136
100 1/75557863725914323419136% Treasury Note	100 1/75557863725914323419136	100 1/151115727451828646838272				+ 1/151115727451828646838272
100 1/151115727451828646838272% Treasury Note	100 1/151115727451828646838272	100 1/302231454903657293676544				+ 1/302231454903657293676544
100 1/302231454903657293676544% Treasury Note	100 1/302231454903657293676544	100 1/604462909807314587353088				+ 1/604462909807314587353088
100 1/604462909807314587353088% Treasury Note	100 1/604462909807314587353088	100 1/1208925819614629174706176				+ 1/1208925819614629174706176
100 1/1208925819614629174706176% Treasury Note	100 1/1208925819614629174706176	100 1/2417851639229258349412352				+ 1/2417851639229258349412352
100 1/2417851639229258349412352% Treasury Note	100 1/2417851639229258349412352	100 1/4835703278458516698824704				+ 1/4835703278458516698824704
100 1/4835703278458516698824704% Treasury Note	100 1/4835703278458516698824704	100 1/9671406556917033397649408				+ 1/9671406556917033397649408
100 1/9671406556917033397649408% Treasury Note	100 1/9671406556917033397649408	100 1/19342813113834066795298816				+ 1/19342813113834066795298816
100 1/19342813113834066795298816% Treasury Note	100 1/19342813113834066795298816	100 1/38685626227668133590597632				+ 1/38685626227668133590597632
100 1/38685626227668133590597632% Treasury Note	100 1/38685626227668133590597632	100 1/77371252455336267181195264				+ 1/77371252455336267181195264
100 1/77371252455336267181195264% Treasury Note	100 1/77371252455336267181195264	100 1/154742504910672534362390528				+ 1/154742504910672534362390528
100 1/154742504910672534362390528% Treasury Note	100 1/154742504910672534362390528	100 1/309485009821345068724781056				+ 1/309485009821345068724781056
100 1/309485009821345068724781056% Treasury Note	100 1/309485009821345068724781056	100 1/618970019642690137449562112				+ 1/618970019642690137449562112
100 1/618970019642690137449562112% Treasury Note	100 1/618970019642690137449562112	100 1/1237940039285380274899124224				+ 1/1237940039285380274899124224
100 1/1237940039285380274899124224% Treasury Note	100 1/1237940039285380274899124224	100 1/2475880078570760549798248448				+ 1/2475880078570760549798248448
100 1/2475880078570760549798248448% Treasury Note	100 1/2475880078570760549798248448	100 1/4951760157141521099596496896				+ 1/4951760157141521099596496896
100 1/4951760157141521099596496896% Treasury Note	100 1/4951760157141521099596496896	100 1/9903520314283042199192993792				+ 1/9903520314283042199192993792
100 1/9903520314283042199192993792% Treasury Note	100 1/9903520314283042199192993792	100 1/19807040628566084398385987584				+ 1/19807040628566084398385987584
100 1/19807040628566084398385987584% Treasury Note	100 1/19807040628566084398385987584	100 1/39614081257132168796771975168				+ 1/39614081257132168796771975168
100 1/39614081257132168796771975168% Treasury Note	100 1/39614081257132168796771975168	100 1/79228162514264337593543950336				+ 1/79228162514264337593543950336
100 1/79228162514264337593543950336% Treasury Note	100 1/79228162514264337593543950336	100 1/158456325028528675187087900672				+ 1/158456325028528675187087900672
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100 1/316912650057057350374175801344% Treasury Note	100 1/316912650057057350374175801344	100 1/633825300114114700748351602688				+ 1/633825300114114700748351602688

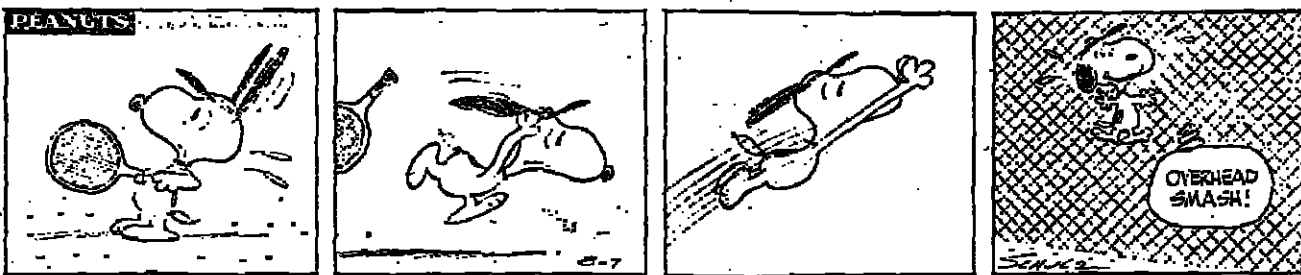
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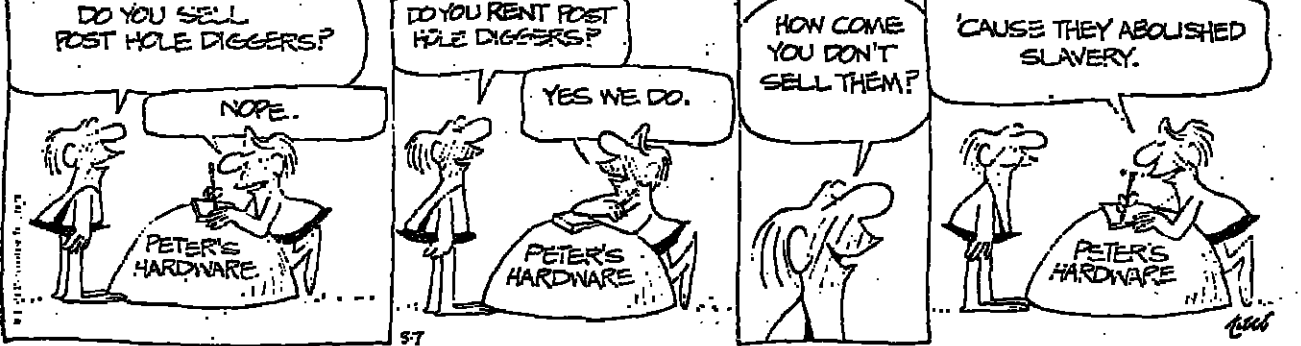
Schools

Where to send them to school? The Education Directory is a regular feature of the International Herald Tribune.

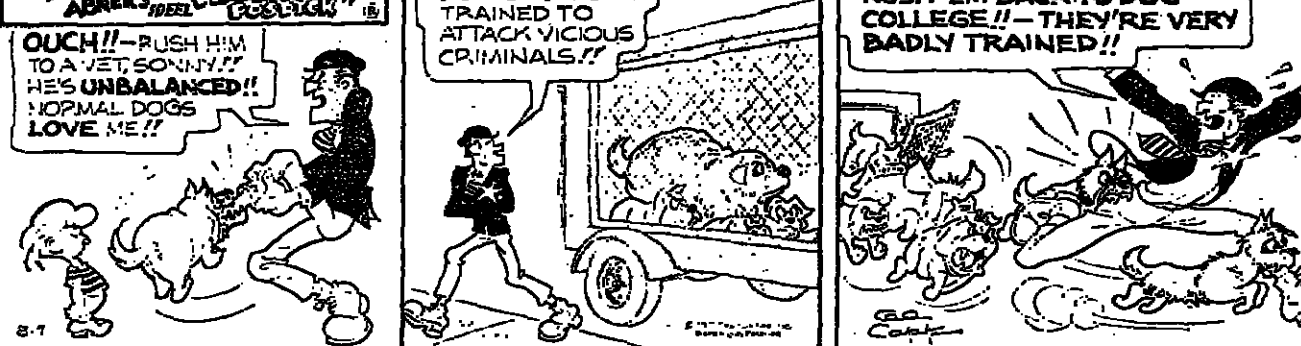
PEANUTS



B. C.



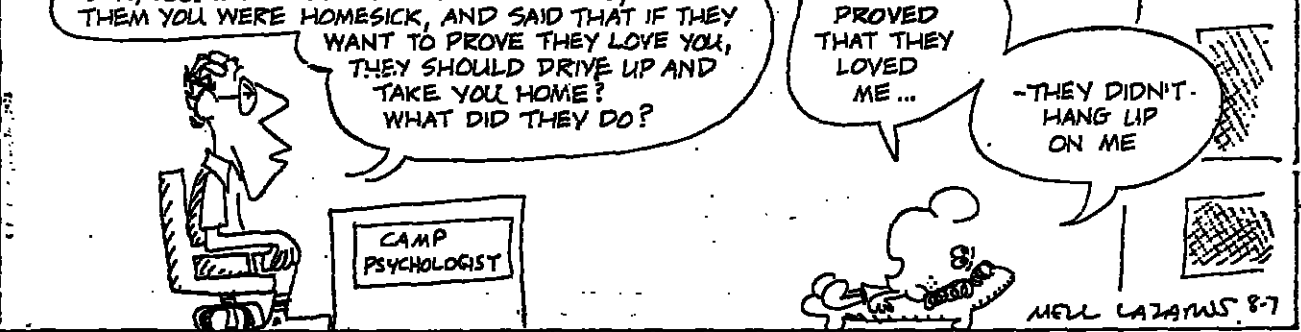
L. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



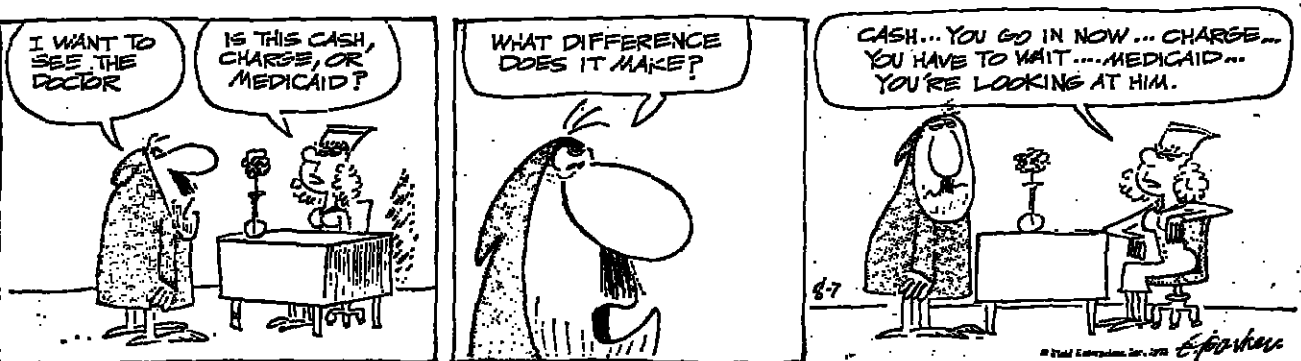
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



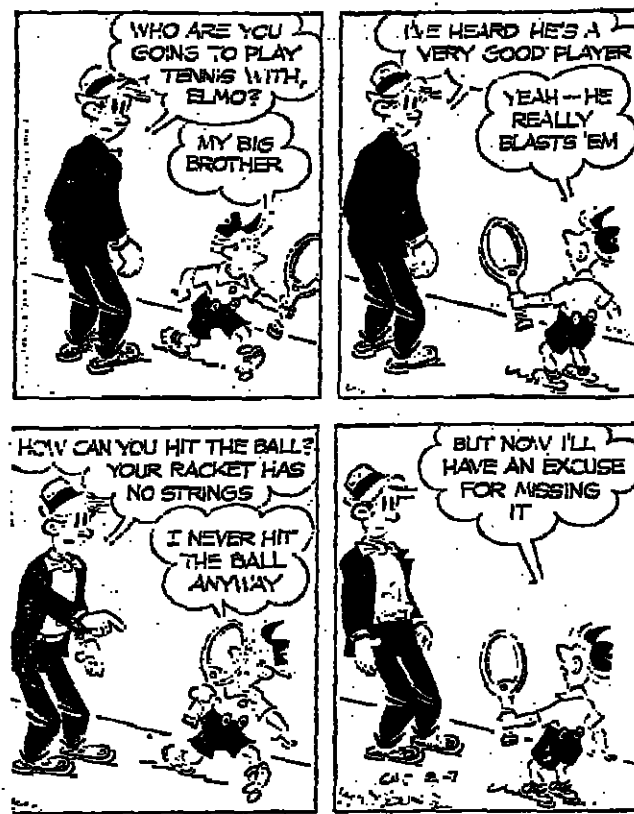
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In a competition for teams of eight, the diagramed deal was played four times and on each occasion the contract was six spades.

The diagramed auction was typical, with a jump shift by South followed by a leap to slam. This type of direct bidding, neglecting any inquiry about aces, is often based on possession of a void suit.

South would have had an easy time after an opening lead in clubs or hearts, since he would have had access to the dummy. The singleton spade lead, on the other hand, though apparently helpful to South, would have been satisfactory for the defense if carefully followed up: East would have had to play low on the first trick, and West would have had to play his club ace on the ten but not on the king.

NORTH (D)

♠ 84
♥ AKQ3
♦ 184
♣ QJ72

WEST

♠ 9
♥ J865
♦ 10962
♣ A965

EAST

♠ K5
♥ 109742
♦ K75
♣ 843

SOUTH

♠ AQJ107632
♥ —
♦ AK3
♣ K10

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

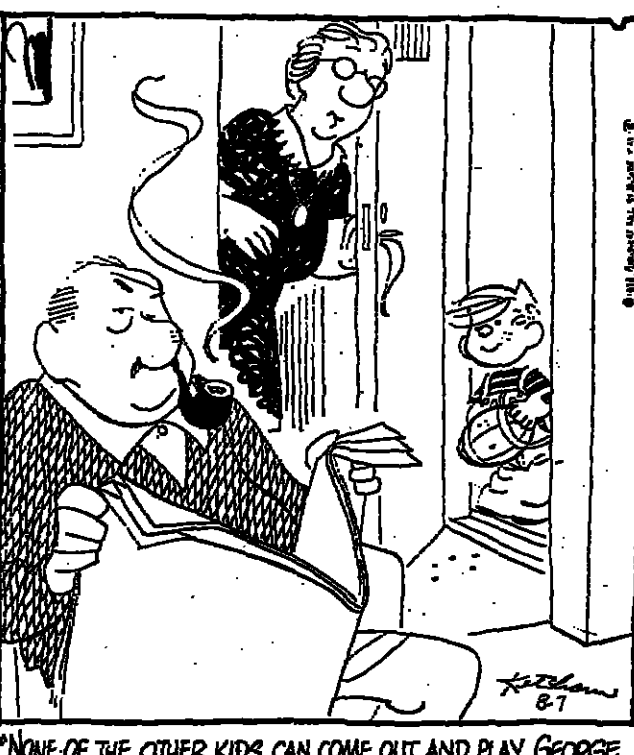
North	West	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	6 ♠	Pass

West led the diamond ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ILLSE

RAWFE

GRATTE

ELDAHN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

FAMOUS FOR FRAMING HIS OWN MOTHER.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: 1600 BRINY VERIFY ARCTIC

Answer: Key material in the world of music—IVORY

BOOKS

WILLIAM AND MARY

By Henri and Barbara Van Der Zee, Alfred A. Knopf. 526 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

IN biographies of British royalty, at least for the United States market, William and Mary have been slumped up to now. The reason, I suspect, is that neither singly nor together, the joint monarchy, whose reign symbolizes the Glorious Revolution of 1688, had much apparent flair. They lacked, for example, the easy virtue and the propensities for rakehell living of Charles II, Mary's uncle. Nor were their sexual escapades even on a par with those of James II, Mary's father, at least until his immersion in piety somewhat curbed his worldly lusts. Yet William and Mary, short though they might be on 17th-century razzmatazz, led absorbing, interesting and historically significant lives, William more so than Mary, as this rather old-fashioned narrative biography makes clear.

Because the authors are essentially chroniclers, they avoid psychological speculation and historical interpretation. Which is to say that they provide enough basic historical fact as a backdrop for the actions of William and Mary. But from the author's retelling, it becomes evident that the two sovereigns were visibly part of a long and tangled process in which Parliament secured its rights and existence as a partner in the governing arrangement and in which a measure of religious peace came to the kingdom.

The impulses toward popular government, so forcibly stated in the Cromwellian revolution of the 1640s, were worked out more moderately through William and Mary. No tyrants, they had the good sense to understand that they had been invited to the throne by Parliament (no divinity ordained them) and thus might also be requested to leave it. The couple also fitted in with the temper of the British hour, guided by which was to press on with industrial and commercial expansion. This required, among other things, a fairly stable social and financial order, which William and Mary, in their sober-sided fashion, helped to institute.

Mary's role in this was accidental. The elder surviving daughter of James I's marriage to Anne Hyde, the high-spirited, romantic and good-looking Mary received a secluded and Protestant upbringing. In a matter of years she was married at 15 to William, then the 27-year-old Stadtholder of Holland, who was asthmatic, stooping, reserved and unimpassioned about heterosexual love. But he was a Protestant; he was of royal blood; and his availability as a husband helped Mary's uncle, Charles II, ease some relationships with his Protestant subjects in 1671, when the marriage occurred.

Mary might well have lived out her short life (she died at 32) in the Netherlands had not her father, James II, after ascending the throne, rashly displayed his Catholic sentiments (even the pope was dismayed by James's conduct) and had he not at long last sired a son by his second wife, a child that would become a Catholic king. It was at this point

For his part, William was happiest at the hunt and among his male companions, with several of whom he was demonstrably affectionate. His generosity toward them in land grants and pretexts caused outcries among the British nobility, but he was unmoved by these as he was by other criticisms of his behavior. His aloofness and lack of charm made William a difficult man to understand, and when he died in 1702 and the throne passed to Anne, his deceased wife's sister, he was still a stranger to his subjects.

Henri and Barbara Van Der Zee's book aims to make both William and Mary less enigmatic to us, and in this the two British journalists—he works for a Dutch newspaper and she for a London one—largely succeed. They have dredged through all the sources, and they have skillfully created two living, breathing, pulsating human beings. Mary's anguish in her childless marriage, her accommodation to her husband's long absences and chiding, temper and her development as a tactful and competent monarch are all well portrayed. William, for all his quirkiness, comes through as a man of keen wit and genuine ability as a statesman, meriting Winston Churchill's remark that "perhaps he has never been surpassed in the sagacity, patience and discretion of his statecraft."

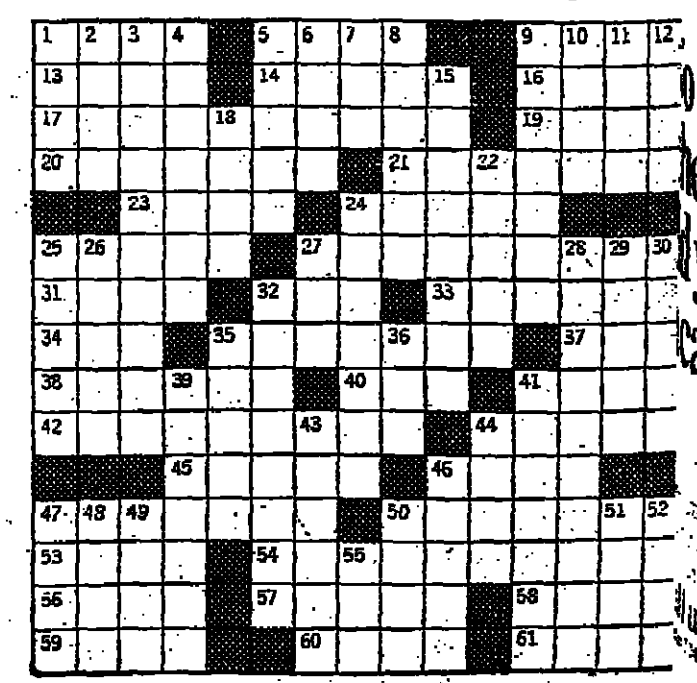
I have only one or two reservations about "William and Mary." I would have appreciated more attention to the social, economic and philosophical circumstances of the Glorious Revolution; and I think that the authors, in an effort to do their best for their client, tend to overglamorize them. The caveats aside, "William and Mary" is a readable and enlightening portrayal of two people, the monarchy and their age.

Alden Whitman writes for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will West

ACROSS	44 Turkish standards	10 Sheltered
1 Egyptian Christian	45 Wall piers	11 Bring up
5 Tony	46 Mimic	12 Places for antlers
9 Grouse	47 Bundles of twigs in	15 Man of the road
13 Auk genus	50 Stipulation	16 Prong
14 "face"	53 Olive genus	22 Place
16 Cooking aid	54 Wedding members	24 Mr. Hood et al.
17 Garden pest	56 Jewish month	25 Distant
19 Undiluted	57 Religious group: Fr.	26 Red Square figure
20 Hobby's relative	58 Sets up the ball	27 Pronoun
21 Horse ropes	59 "Zivago" name	28 Florida exports
23 Alice or Tim	60 Artifice	29 Cold or vanishing
24 Fast mover in an office	61 This, in Spain	30 Makes well
25 Coeur d'	DOWN	31 Clerical caps
27 Game involving one leg	1 Creator of L'I Abner	32 Japanese title
31 Arctic sea monster	2 Spanish jar	36 Headland
32 Apron part	3 Wall job	37 Erie-Ontario line
33 City near Fresno	4 "We're— tonight on the old..."	41 Promote
34 Blackbird	5 Prosperous	43 Spring date
35 Sound qualities	6 Reed instrument	44 Foolish animal
36 Teachers' org.	7 Old French coin	46 Indian buffalo
38 Revis-meeting target	8 Become quiet	47 Colt
40 Head part	9 Dominate	48 Robert or Frances
41 On a par with, in France		49 Equipment
42 Casey Jones, etc.		50 Teachers
		51 Word on a pro'
		52 Greek mountain
		55 Fort Worth campus



U.S. Davis Cuppers Bow in Set, 39-37, Win Match, Series

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6 (UPI)—The United States doubles team of Stan Smith and Dick Van Dillen overcame Chile's Jaime Fillol and Pat Cornejo to give the United States an unbeatable 3-0 lead today in a suspended match that included the longest set ever played in Davis Cup competition.

The United States then won a singles match and forfeited another to make the final tally, 4-1.

The United States and Chile doubles teams fought almost evenly through 6 hours and 112 games of tennis yesterday before the match was suspended because of darkness. Yesterday's second set, won by Chile, lasted 76 games and 3 hours 45 minutes.

When the match was halted, Chile led, 3-1, 39-37, 6-3, 1-5. But Smith and Van Dillen opened up quickly today, taking the fourth set on Van Dillen's serve, 6-1, and slipping through the final set in 20 minutes, 6-3, for the victory.

After the triumph, Van Dillen threw his racket into the air, jumped into Smith's arms. The Americans next play in San Francisco in the semifinals, Aug. 12-13. They meet Romania, winner of the European Zone A finals. The Americans have beaten the Romanians in the last three Davis Cup finals.

The 39-37 set was also the fourth longest ever played in any kind of tournament. The longest set in competitive tennis history was a 49-47 battle won by Dick

Leach and Dick Dell over Len Scholms and Tom Moser in Newport, R.I., in 1936. The longest previous set in Davis Cup competition was 32-21. Brazil over Israel in Montreal in 1957.

Cornejo and Fillol held service in the 75th game to take a two-set lead over the U.S. team.

The United States had 12 set points, but each time the Chileans fought back. The Chileans broke service three times in the first 69 games, but each time the Americans broke right back.

The Chilean team broke through for the fourth time in the 75th game against Smith, the No. 1 player in the world. Fillol scored twice, and then Smith missed an easy shot to put Chile on top 30-37.

Fillol then served a love game to end the set and the capacity crowd of 4,000 gave the four athletes a standing ovation.

Cornejo and Fillol played Smith and Van Dillen five sets before losing last year in Santiago, Chile.

In today's final two singles after the doubles was concluded, Tom Gorman asked his way past a tired Cornejo, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1, and Smith forfeited his match against Fillol.

The U.S. non-playing captain, Dennis Ralston, wanted to substitute Dick Stockton for Smith but Chile exercised its option and declined.

Czechs Gain

VIENNA, Aug. 6 (AP)—Czechoslovakia gained a 4-1 victory in the finals of the European Zone B Davis Cup tennis tournament over Italy and will meet Australia, the winner of the Asian zone, later this month.

Jiri Hrebec secured the decisive point in Prague when he beat Corrado Barazzutti, 6-7, 6-1, 6-4. Wimbledon winner Jan Kodess won the final, beating Antonio Zugarelli, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Orantes Champ

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6 (UPI)—Fourth-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain, going to the net and using his drop shot well, beat No. 6-seed John Newcombe of Australia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 yesterday for the singles title in the \$75,000 pro tennis classic.

Newcombe won the first set with a strong backhand and serve and took the first two games of the second set before Orantes, accustomed to playing on clay courts such as the ones at the Louisville Tennis Center, found his footing, his drop shot and kept Newcombe off balance.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

St. Louis 51 50 550
Chicago 48 55 493
Pittsburgh 46 58 483
Montreal 38 66 488
Philadelphia 32 72 444
New York 28 78 444

Western Division
Los Angeles 62 42 523
Cincinnati 57 47 523
San Francisco 57 47 523
Houston 57 47 523
Atlanta 32 64 448
San Diego 32 64 448

Sunday's Results
St. Louis 4, New York 2, 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 2.
Atlanta 3, San Diego 2.
Cincinnati 1, Houston 1.
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3.

Monday's Results
Montreal 7, Chicago 2.
Houston at Cincinnati, night.
St. Louis at New York, night.
Los Angeles at San Francisco, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

Baltimore 51 50 550
Detroit 48 55 493
New York 46 58 483
Chicago 38 66 488
Milwaukee 32 72 444
Cleveland 32 72 444

Western Division
Oakland 62 42 523
Kansas City 57 47 523
Minnesota 57 47 523
Chicago 57 47 523
Milwaukee 32 72 444
Cleveland 32 72 444

Sunday's Results
Cleveland 4, Milwaukee 2, 1.
Chicago 3, New York 2, 1.
Detroit 4, Kansas City 2.
Boston 7, Baltimore 4.
Oakland 4, California 2.

Monday's Games
Cleveland at Chicago, night.
New York at Detroit, night.
Boston at Baltimore, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

Rankin Winner In Ladies' Golf

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 6 (AP)—Judy Rankin posted a runaway triumph today in a \$35,000 Ladies Professional Golf Association classic round by four final-round disqualification.

The 5-foot-3 1/2, 110-pound veteran tapped in an eight-foot birdie putt on the final hole for a par 12 and a 54-hole score of 212 at the Riviera Country Club.

That put her 10 shots ahead of runner-up Debbie Austin, who overcame a two-shot penalty for hitting a wrong ball Saturday for a 215 total. Miss Austin fired a final-round 70.

The final round opened with the disqualification of Betty Burdette, Jane Blalock, Beth Stone and Jo Ann Premore.

LPGA tournament co-director Rene Moraine, announcing the disqualifications, said that the women had improperly removed golf balls from trees so that they could get better shots.

The Scoreboard

ATLANTA, Aug. 6 (UPI)—The Atlanta Braves won a 2-1 tie with the Los Angeles Angels in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Cleveland, the Indians won a 2-1 tie with the Detroit Tigers in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals won a 2-1 tie with the New York Yankees in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Pittsburgh, the Pirates won a 2-1 tie with the Philadelphia Phillies in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Cincinnati, the Reds won a 2-1 tie with the Houston Astros in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At San Francisco, the Giants won a 2-1 tie with the Los Angeles Dodgers in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At San Diego, the Padres won a 2-1 tie with the Milwaukee Brewers in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Los Angeles, the Angels won a 2-1 tie with the Oakland Athletics in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Kansas City, the Royals won a 2-1 tie with the Minnesota Twins in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Chicago, the White Sox won a 2-1 tie with the Cleveland Indians in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Detroit, the Tigers won a 2-1 tie with the Baltimore Orioles in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At New York, the Yankees won a 2-1 tie with the St. Louis Cardinals in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Philadelphia, the Phillies won a 2-1 tie with the Pittsburgh Pirates in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Houston, the Astros won a 2-1 tie with the Cincinnati Reds in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At San Francisco, the Giants won a 2-1 tie with the San Diego Padres in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Los Angeles, the Angels won a 2-1 tie with the San Francisco Giants in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Kansas City, the Royals won a 2-1 tie with the Los Angeles Angels in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Chicago, the White Sox won a 2-1 tie with the Kansas City Royals in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.

At Detroit, the Tigers won a 2-1 tie with the Chicago White Sox in the eighth inning, powered by a home run by outfielder Fred Green.



TEAM SUPPORT—Phil Niekro is carried off the field by his Atlanta Braves teammates after no-hitting San Diego Padres.

Niekro Hopes No-Hitter Helps Cheer Ill Father

ATLANTA, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Knucklebatter Phil Niekro said the no-hitter he pitched yesterday "came at the best time in my life" because his No. 1 fan, his father, is quite ill and he figures the feat might cheer him up.

"I didn't think about that during the game," the Atlanta right-hander, 34, said after blanking the San Diego Padres, 9-0. "But, when the game was over, I thought about my father in the hospital and how that game might lift his spirits."

Niekro's father, Philip Niekro of Lansing, Ohio, is suffering from blood clots in his lung and is on the critical list at a hospital in Martinsville, Ohio.

Niekro's no-hitter was the first by a Braves pitcher since the team moved to Atlanta in 1966. It was the first by a Brave since Warren Spahn accomplished that feat for Milwaukee more than 12 years ago.

"Yeah, I knew," said Niekro. "I admit that I was nervous. But I tried hard not to do anything different in the closing innings."

"I miked in fast balls and sliders with my knuckler the first five or six innings," said Niekro. "But, after that, I stuck mainly with my knuckler."

"I've never seen his knuckler better," said catcher Paul Casanova. "I just tried to keep him cool and keep him throwing it. All I worried about was blocking the ball."

Niekro, now with an 11-5 won-loss record after coming out of the bullpen in June to become the best Braves starter, retired the first seven men he faced. The No. 8 man, Rick Monday, bounced out shortstop Marty Perez and then pitcher's throw to first was high on a close play, the scorekeeper gave Perez an error.

"I'm not trying to take anything away from Niekro's no-hitter," said Padres manager Don Zimmer. "He pitched a great game. But, if we had already had a hit at that point, I think that would have been called a hit."

Niekro, "not even taking to look at the scoreboard," retired the last seven batters without a ball hit out of the infield.

Cards 3, Mets 2, 1
At New York, right-hander Rick Wise pitched a five-hitter and drove in two runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly in the second game of a doubleheader as National League Eastern Division-leading St. Louis beat the Mets twice, 3-2 in the first game and 3-1 in the second. The Cards now lead second-place Chicago by five games.

Wise hit his 14th major league homer off loser Jim McAndrew, who was hit by three batters.

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Football's Double Vision in Question

Rentzel Tests Power of NFL 'Czar' in Courts

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT)—Do two arrests for indecent exposure and one for drug possession represent a player's lifestyle? Or do they add up to a criminal pattern of "conduct detrimental to the National Football League" as charged by Commissioner Pete Rozelle in his suspension of Lance Rentzel of the Los Angeles Rams?

This is one of the key issues raised by the anti-trust suit filed against the NFL by Rentzel and the league's Players Association. But the legal line of scrimmage remains obscured, and issues of even deeper significance appear to be camouflaged as confusingly as the maneuvers in a razzle-dazzle reverse. Questions with long-range implications include the following:

● How much power can the so-called "czars" of the sports world yield before their ability to govern breaks down in chaos?

● Does a commissioner have the right to suspend any player at any time for any reason?

● Should an athlete be required to observe a beyond-reproach "Caesar's wife" standard of morality merely because he happens to be under public scrutiny and might be a source of inspiration for youngsters?

Rozelle backs the double-standard theory, and he's defending it with his suspension of Rentzel. Two football players, he is saying, must meet a standard even more stringent than the law for ordinary citizens. As legal justification for his action against Rentzel, he cites a clause in the NFL constitution and by-laws that gives a commissioner the authority to suspend a player "for conduct detrimental to the welfare of the league or to professional football."

Critics of Rozelle say he's making a scapegoat out of Rentzel to demonstrate a hard line in the NFL's present "drug crisis," just as he suspended Alex Karras and Paul Hornung in 1961 to restore confidence in the game after a 3 1/2-month investigation of a betting scandal.

On the other hand, legal support for Rentzel by the Players Association is seen in some quarters as a power grab to erode Rozelle's authority and improve bargaining positions for future dealings.

Ed Garvey, executive director of the association, has called the suspension "a callous disregard" of Rentzel's rights.

"Doesn't due process of law apply to football players?" he asks. "What's happening to Lance is the most incredible thing I've seen in the three years I've been with the Players Association. Have we got a commissioner or a league chaplain?"

Backing for Rozelle

Upton Bell, former general manager of the New England Patriots, offers the opposite point of view: "There must be authority or else the players will take more and more on their own. Even the meekest will start making demands that go beyond the interest of the team. They might even start wearing odds and ends for uniforms."

But where is the dividing line between discipline and tyranny? And how far can a commissioner go to preserve his sport's image of being beyond reproach?

There are those who suspect that Rentzel's drug trouble provided a convenient excuse for the league to banish him so none of its millions of television viewers would be able to say, "Look at that pervert." Yet Rozelle made no effort to suspend Rentzel two years ago after the indecent exposure case.

Would he show the same tolerance if any of his gladiators went on national television to announce their delight with homosexuality? Jim Kensil, executive director of the NFL, has acknowledged that such a disclosure would create a problem for the image-buffers.

"This is a hypothetical question," Kensil said, "but I'd have to say something like that might make a big difference. Of course, we don't have any rule on life style. But the fans might not be interested in the players at that point. And his peers might not like it."

Garvey, the NFLPA director, has accused Rozelle of delaying Rentzel's suspension announcement from January to July for fear that an earlier decision would have resulted in a player boycott of the training camps. Even before the lawsuit, Garvey had been attempting to have the NFL constitution amended to take away the power of a commissioner to suspend anyone.

Tom Mack, a teammate of Rentzel's and player representative for the Los Angeles Rams, agrees with Garvey that Rozelle shouldn't have that much authority. "There's no other business where a person is denied the right to work by a third party," says Mack.

Garvey sees similarities between the current dispute and the anti-trust suit filed against the *Ladies Professional Golf Association* last year by Jane Blalock. Miss Blalock, suspended for "unethical conduct" after other contestants had accused her of cheating, gained an injunction that enabled her to continue on the tour.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Batting
(Based on 250 at-bats)

Rose, Cinc. 112 442 197 340
Cardinal, Chicago 104 377 62 121
Bryant, Phila. 103 377 62 121
Walton, Houston 93 346 62 110 318
Cedeno, Houston 93 346 62 110 318
Usher, Phila. 93 346 62 110 318
Gooden, San P. 83 347 35 104 218
Grubbs, San P. 83 347 35 104 218
Robinson, Phila. 77 326 43 88 209
Maddox, San P. 57 377 35 115 208
Mathews, San P. 108 346 42 108 207

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What Was the Rentzel Legend?

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT)—In a bittersweet career of golden dreams and recurring nightmares, Lance Rentzel, 38, has always had more success grasping reality on the football field than in his widely publicized private life.

Art Buchwald

The President Blew It

WASHINGTON.—John Ehrlichman testified before the Senate Watergate committee two weeks ago that it was "well within both the constitutional duty and the obligation of the President" for White House aides to break into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.



Buchwald

Sen. Sam Ervin Jr. of North Carolina disputed this interpretation of the President's power and argued there was nothing in the law which gives the President the right to suspend the Fourth Amendment's protection against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Since this is a great constitutional issue I sought out my old law professor, Heinrich Applebaum, who holds the Chair of Jurisprudence at the Washington Technical Institute of Parajury.

"Professor, who is right in the constitutional dispute between Sen. Ervin and John Ehrlichman?"

"They're both right and they're both wrong."

"What kind of answer is that?"

"Well, Ehrlichman is right in saying the President of the United States has the duty and obligation to break into anybody's psychiatrist's office that he wants to. But he's wrong in saying that White House aides could do it for the President."

"Do you mean if the President wanted Ellsberg's psychiatrist records, he had to break into the office himself?"

"That is correct. He had to perform the burglary personally. Otherwise it would be considered illegal."

"But isn't that kind of hard for a President to do?"

"The writers of your Constitution didn't want to make it easy. They knew that every President of the United States at one time or another would have a desire to break into a psychiatrist's office."

"It's something that no man in

power can resist. So they provided that the act itself had to be committed only by the President. The writers of the Constitution assumed that this would keep most presidents from using the power unless it was absolutely necessary."

"Now, had President Nixon borrowed a wig and a camera and tools from the CIA and gone to Dr. Fielding's Beverly Hills office, broken into the files and retrieved the Ellsberg records, he would be acting within the law. But the fact that the President turned over the mission to two White House plumbers was his undoing. As a lawyer he should have known that."

"John Ehrlichman's lawyer, John Wilson, has argued that the President has a vast reservoir of power given to him by Congress which makes it possible for the President to commit what would otherwise be an unlawful act for national security," I said. "Do you agree with this?"

"I certainly do. When it comes to national security, the President can mug, steal and commit arson as long as he is protecting American citizens."

"How do you arrive at that?"

"Because, as Ehrlichman's lawyer has so well pointed out, the courts have never ruled that he couldn't do it. Now the President cannot commit these unlawful acts willy-nilly. He has to prove that in some way they have to do with a threat from a foreign power."

"How can he prove it?"

"In the case of Ellsberg's psychiatrist, it's quite possible that Dr. Fielding had made studies of President Nixon."

"But Freud isn't a foreign power?"

"Aha! But where did Freud practice?"

"In Vienna."

"That's all the President needs to justify the break-in."

"Then if I hear you right, Dr. Applebaum, Nixon's only error in the Ellsberg affair is that he did not burglarize the office himself."

"That's the only constitutional issue they've got him on. In fairness to Nixon though, any president could have made the same mistake."

The Stone-Age Warriors of Papua-New Guinea

By David Lamb

MT. HAGEN, Papua-New Guinea.—From the depths of the Stone Age, thousands of painted warriors tottering on their knees, their bodies covered in white paint and spears converging on this high valley Saturday for one of the most primitive spectacles the 20th century will ever see.

Chanting in long processions behind their leaders, they had walked for up to four weeks through the jungled mountains and valleys—many of them controlled by enemy tribes—to arrive at the biennial "sing-sing" festival by the fourth day of the eighth moon.

They came with feathered headdresses made from birds of paradise and with pig bones protruding from their noses. A few have started using ball point pen casings instead in recent years because they are more comfortable. Their women followed at a respectful distance, their bare breasts sagging and wrinkled.

400 Policemen

More than 400 native policemen, equipped with tear-gas shotguns, dogs, batons and shields, stood guard over the Wabgi Valley where the tribesmen competed Saturday and yesterday for three ovens, a sow and a boar. Tribal warfare is still a common occurrence among these ridge-dwelling natives, many of them among the world's most primitive people.

One of the tribes offered to exchange a clansman and eat him as a tourist attraction. And when a brewer shipped in an elephant from Australia for the sing-sing (the natives called him "pig with two tails"), the government distributed leaflets explaining what an elephant is and warning that it is not tasty to eat.

Seven thousand warriors, whose diets consist almost entirely of sweet potatoes and who know neither of pottery or

One of the tribes offered to exchange a clansman and eat him as a tourist attraction. And when a brewer shipped in an elephant from Australia, the government distributed leaflets explaining what an elephant is and warning that it is not tasty to eat.

Began in 1961

From the Sepik River region came the Oksapmin and Telefomin clans, the men wearing penis guards to protect their testicles from leeches. From the western jungles came the Ilike Kaplago, the most deadly bowmen in these highlands. And from the distant mountains, the remote and seldom seen Hema, who were not encountered by a white patrol until 1970.

The sing-sing festival was begun in 1961 by Tom Ellis, commissioner of this western highlands district. He had hoped the gathering would promote unity among the warring tribes, who still are so isolated by the two-mile-high mountain ranges

of Papua-New Guinea that they speak dozens of different languages and share few cultural similarities.

A spear-breaking ceremony that year gave rise to the hope of peace.

This year, when highland fighting has been particularly violent and frequent, the sing-sing assumed added significance because Papua-New Guinea is expected to gain independence from Australia late next year. Government officials feared that an outbreak of tribal fighting in the Wabgi Valley—always considered neutral territory by the natives—would be a bad omen for the nation's future. There were few incidents over the weekend.

Chief Minister

The chief minister, Michael Somare, wearing a long-sleeved white shirt, a necklace and a skirt-like laplap, addressed the tribesmen in pidgin English and asked for unity in molding Papua-New Guinea into a cohesive

nation. The 7,000 warriors and the audience of 40,000 traditionally dressed natives listened intently, then rose, chanting, rocking back and forth on the balls of their feet, their voices growing louder as their spear-throwing began.

For the natives, the sing-sing provides a chance to display their brawling (traditional dress), their strength in numbers to other tribes and their individual wealth. (The most influential leader in a clan is usually the one who has sacrificed the most pigs at feasts.) They perform for the benefit of other tribes far more than for the 3,000 visitors, most of whom sleep in public buildings on burlap-bag mattresses stuffed with coffee husks.

Leader's Body

Ten years ago, one village brought to the sing-sing the smoked body of its leader who had been dead for seven months. Since then there have been few signs that the 20th century has caught up with these people, who decorate their palm spears with possum fur and parrot feathers, walk barefoot and have numerous wives. The only exception, perhaps, is the cry, "Give 'em change" when a visitor takes a photograph of a fierce-looking warrior, his face turned coal-black by a paste made of soot and lard. If the visitor doesn't pay 20 cents, a dozen natives rush him, brandishing their spears and jumping in frenzied circles. It may or may not be a touch of showmanship, but every visitor pays.

Late yesterday afternoon, after the shrill whistles and waiting chants ceased, the tribesmen gathered their clans and, dressed in their traditional fat from sacrificed pigs and began the trek that once again will return them to the Stone Age.

© Los Angeles Times



FIRST TIME OUT—Princess Caroline, 16, flanked by her parents, Prince Rainier and Princess Grace, makes her first appearance at an official reception: the 25th annual Red Cross Ball last weekend.

PEOPLE: What Nixon Thinks About Women in Slacks

President Nixon turned fashion critic Monday, commenting on women wearing pants. After a bill-signing ceremony in the Oval Office, Nixon observed that a woman reporter was wearing slacks. This touched off a brief conversation in which he said, "Slacks can do something for some people, but it can't..."

The last part of the President's observation was lost in the laughter of the officials and reporters in the office. The President then told the reporter, Helen Thomas of United Press International, that "I think you do very well. Turn around."

As Miss Thomas complied, the President asked: "Do they cost less than gowns?" "No," she replied. "Then change," Nixon said, to more laughter.

Shostakovich didn't like it: a New York experiment in which sheet music was replaced by long-playing pads for young people. It happened at a Carnegie Hall concert during the Soviet composer's recent visit to the United States. Conductor Pierre Boulez himself had ordered the front seats carried away. "It was the first experiment of its kind," Dmitri Shostakovich, 67, told Izvestia. "I heard the audience liked it. But it aroused mixed feelings in me. Among us, going to a concert is always a festive occasion. Such a routine, weekday attitude

toward serious music is in my opinion only instills in people minds a familiar and neglectful attitude about the music."

WINNER: Dee Nalec, a 18-year-old typist from Bernardino, Calif., won the 1973 Nude World Contest Sunday in Freeport, Ont. Looking on was 3,000 people, many of them wearing only high heels and brassiere on her teeth. Miss Nalec got the title in her second attempt. She didn't place last year in her first try. She is the U.S. winner in the four-year history of the contest.

Two members of the former Mamas and Papas pop group filed a \$9-million civil suit against ABC-Dunhill Records for alleged fraudulent withholding of royalties. Composer-musicians John Phillips and his former Mamas partner, Denny Dunsen, filed the suit in Los Angeles. They claim the company has made unauthorized pressings of records without paying the group and has sold "turned" records at discount prices. They allege the group that is now called the Dunsen Sisters was a "joint venture" with ABC-Dunhill and that the charges were "without foundation."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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